The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.....NO. 6450. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

A Political, Literary and Miscellaneous Newspaper.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES—CAMPAIGN EDITION.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

Having made ample arrangements for securing the earliest reports of meetings, conventions, and other occurrences of political interest, we shall, throughout the Presidential canvass, publish fuller information relating to the progress of the campaign than any other New-York paper. We aim only at supplying the public with the most complete information on all current affairs.

Subscribers to our Campaign Edition will therefore secure an exhaustive summary of the political news of the day, besides receiving the general news from all parts of the World, obtained from the best sources, and rearranged and prepared specially for this edition.

The New-York Times as a Republican newspaper, and will, during the canvass, now fairly commenced, steadfastly maintain the established principles of that Party. It will support the regular nominees of the Philadelphia Convention, and do its share in securing their triumphant election in November. It regards the success of the Republican Party as an object of the very first importance, and will give no support to irregular or "bolting" nominations, which can only result in the return of the Democrats to power. There are projects of all kinds on foot for dissolving the Republican Party, and the TIMES will oppose them all. Its course in reference to the Tammany Ring at a time when all the other daily Papers in New-York obstructed and discouraged its efforts, attests its sincerity in the cause of Reform. The TIMES stood alone in demanding Reform from 1869 to the close of 1871. Now other journals are scamptonize to make political capital out of the mere repetition of the cry. There is no sincere and honest proposal for reform, in any branch of the Government, which will not be heartily supported by the TIMES. But it will not conspire in assisting ambitious politicians or demagogues to reach power under false pretenses. It will not encourage defection from the party. It regards the Philadelphia Convention as the only body authorized to speak and act for the Republican Party.

TERMS.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers for the six months next ensuing, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, as a Republican journal, will be devoted, as in the past, to an intelligent and firm support of the Republican Party.

It will sustain, with all the force and influence at its command, the principles and policy which have rendered that Party so justly famous in our history. It will advocate those measures by which the honor, the peace, and the prosperity of the nation can be best conserved and promoted.

Started in September, 1851, The TIMES has for many years been recognized as among the most successful, popular, and influential newspapers in the country. Two of its original proprietors still direct its policy, and, with greatly-increased resources and experience, will spare no pains to extend and strengthen its claims upon the confidence and support of the public.

Its EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT will be conducted in a spirit of fairness and impartiality, free alike from self-interested aims, political jobbery, or undue favoritism. It will represent the great body of the public rather than any clique of professional "politicians." It has no one connected with it who seeks office, or who will become a candidate for office. Its CORRESPONDENCE will be full and timely, and its REPORTS will be prepared with the utmost care. The LITERARY DEPARTMENT will be in thoroughly capable hands, and will present a full review of the literature, the fine arts, the muse, and the drama of the day.

As a family paper, free from all appeals to vulgar and impure tastes, the TIMES will continue unexceptionable, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle.

The Sunday edition of the TIMES includes, in addition to all the news, selected and original literary matter of the most varied and agreeable character. Special arrangements have been made to impart new attractions to this feature of the paper.

The WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY editions of the TIMES are compiled with the greatest care, and will contain selections from the most important contents of the Daily issue, besides matters of interest to the agricultural sections of the country. All who prefer a newspaper but once or twice a week will find these editions admirably suited to their requirements.

A special edition of the TIMES for EUROPEAN circulation is published every Wednesday and Saturday, in time for the European mails, and will be valuable and welcome to our friends abroad, whether Americans or of any other nationality than our own.

All these editions of the TIMES are of the very largest size, on large quarto sheets, each containing SIXTY-SIX columns, printed in clear and legible type, at the following rates:

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The European Edition, per annum, postage	5

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	$1 50
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured, send the money in a *registered* letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Business in the Senate and the Final Adjournment.

Probable Deferment of Action on the Treaty Till After.

Debate on the Habeas Corpus Bill Continued to a Late Hour.

Forthcoming Vindication of the Secretary of the Navy.

The Finance Committee at Work on the Tariff and Tax Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—In view of the concurrence of the House in the Senate resolution of adjournment on the 30th, and the prospect that what legislative business shall be done this session must be accomplished by that time or before the 3d of June at least, it is probable that the Executive session for the consideration of the treaty will not be held to-morrow as was anticipated. It has been thought best to go on with the legislative business till it is finished, or so far advanced that its completion shall be assured, and then the Treaty can be considered. If time is not found for it till after the adjournment, the Senate can extend its session for executive business after the House has gone away. There is a hope that the Executive business and the Legislative business may all be completed by June 3, therefore it is probable that to-morrow the Labor Commission bill or the Amnesty or Civil Rights bill may be taken up. If the Amnesty comes up before Civil Rights, there is understood to be a certainty that the Civil Rights amendment will be kept off it, and a direct vote taken, when, of course, the bill will pass. Civil rights may be brought forward first, and a direct vote on it is also possible. There is the concluding action upon several Appropriation bills, which will also be specially attempted if the Democrats and Liberals do not waste time with long speeches. All the business of the session may be easily finished by the day fixed for adjournment.

BUTLER ON THE TREATY.

Gen. BUTLER delivered his speech on the treaty to-night. Reading it from manuscript it opened with a reference to the statement of Mr. STANFORD NORTHCOTE that a pledge had been made to the British Commissioners that the indirect claims would not be presented for arbitration. BUTLER argued that the English Commissioners had been either misreported or misinformed, making a very forcible statement of the well-known facts connected with the rejection of the Johnson-Clarendon Convention to substantiate this. He then took up the Supplemental treaty, and opposed its ratification. If the indirect claims were rightfully presented he would have them remain in the case, no matter what becomes of the treaty. If they are wrong, he would have them withdrawn in an honest, frank, straightforward manner. The loss of the treaty through a failure to negotiate the new article, appears to be the thing of things which BUTLER most desires, although he did not say so directly. He said that England, having receded from the first treaty, will recede from this second treaty if at any time it is to her interest so to do. There was no allusion to the Fisheries, although they lurked beneath the surface of every sentence. BUTLER has no substantial objection to the supplemental article as a separate proposition, independently considered, save the inference that England will not abide by it. The whole speech was as much a defense of England as anything. There were covert allusions to Canada, and to the destruction of English shipping, and to the holding of four thousand million American pounds in England, which plainly showed that those who desire peace must shun the advice of this open apostle of a war with England.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

The greater part of the day was spent by the House on the Post-office Appropriation bill, in disposing of the amendments made by the Senate. One of these raises the subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship line from $500,000 to $1,000,000 for the ensuing ten years. A similar proposition was barely defeated in the House when this bill first came before it. The brilliant five minute debate which then occurred was repeated to-day, Messrs. BROOKS and SHELLABARGER making the speeches which did most to induce the House to reverse its former judgment, and concur with the Senate amendment. Messrs. RANDALL and MORGAN made the customary charges about the corrupt influences of the lobby in pushing this measure, but those members who have changed their votes are too well known to fear that any such accusation will be believed against them. By doubling the service between San Francisco and China, the imports, it is claimed, will be doubled, and the Customs duties also, so that the profits will not only accrue to the Company, but to the country and the Government. The amendment got 109 votes to 87 against. A somewhat similar proposition with relation to the Brazilian steam-ship line was subsequently defeated.

THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

The Special Committee of the House to investigate the alleged irregularities in the Naval Department will submit its report to-morrow, through Mr. SARGENT. It is understood that there will be a minority report, which Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, will atone sign. Mr. WARNER, of New-York, one of the Democratic members of the Committee, unites with Messrs. SARGENT and PETERS in wholly exonerating Secretary ROBESON from the charges of DANA'S *Sun*. Mr. ARCHER, the other Democrat, had intended to join with Mr. BLAIR in a minority report, acquitting the Secretary of any culpable intent or act, but claiming an incorrect construction of the law in one or two instances, but Gov. BLAIR'S report is so unwarrantably hostile to the Secretary and so evidently biased by personal enmity of some kind, and draws conclusions so wholly unsustained by the evidence, that Mr. ARCHER declines to sign it. It is so unprecedented that a Democrat declines to sign a minority report that the vindication of Secretary ROBESON may be said to be much more complete by Gov. BLAIR'S action. The majority report goes over the evidence with great minuteness of detail, reviews every charge, and finds no sufficient foundation for any of them.

KUKLUX.

The Kuklux debate now in progress is a rehash of the debates of former sessions on that subject for the most part, except that some new materials afforded by the recent election testimony, by the Investigating Committee, and this is freely used by both sides. There are the old thrusts at the carpet-baggers, the old charges that the law is intended to re-elect the President, and the old defenses which these attacks make necessary. Mr. SAYLER, of Ohio, a new member, launched Mr. MORTON followed him briefly with a speech full of daggers for the opposition. Mr. CRATTON then took the floor, and was speaking a late hour this evening. Messrs. TOURGEE, SHELLABARGER and ROBERTSON were expected to make speeches, and there was prospect of a very late session to-night. The vote would be taken before adjournment, in accordance with previous arrangement. The bill will undoubtedly pass the Senate, but there is a general impression that it will not receive a majority vote of the House. There is most concentrated opposition to the bill from the Democracy, and it is understood that Democrats will not try to prevent direct action by minority reports.

TARIFF AND TAX.

The Senate Committee on Finance met and received permission to sit during the session of the Senate, and have accordingly directed the Chairman to call a meeting for consultation this afternoon. The Internal Revenue bill was divided and given out to subcommittees, and practically the necessity of the Committee will be assumed all next week all day to consider and perfect the measure, after which it is hoped and expected that it will be reported back to the Senate with such amendments as the Committee decide to propose.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT NEW-YORK.

The New-York Custom-house Investigating Committee will hold another meeting Saturday, and some further testimony will be taken. Mr. HOWE is writing his report.

SENATOR CLAYTON.

The Clayton Investigating Committee has decided not to take any more testimony at present in relation to Senator CLAYTON, and if the Committee is undertaken to go all over it in making up a report, it will be almost impossible that any report should be made till next session. Meantime the Democrats talk every session to prevent the charges against CLAYTON and his action in the news his defense. Tonight he devoted some time in a speech on the Kuklux bill to answering Mr. BARNUM'S allusions to his case lately.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. GEORGE S. DAVIS has been ordered to the *St. Marys*, in the Pacific fleet, to go out by the steamer of the 15th of June next; Lieut. C. F. BAIRD has been detached from the Naval Academy and granted a sea leave.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Consuls—JOHN F. WEBB, of Massachusetts, at Saunderstown, R. I.; JAMES A. GRAY, of Florida, at Key West; DANIEL C. HORSMAN, of Maine, at Windsor, N. S. Registers of Land Offices—BENJAMIN F. SHEPLEY, at Bedwood Falls, Minn.; ALFRED JAMES, at Los Angeles, Cal. Receivers of Public Moneys—GEORGE J. TIFFANY, at Los Angeles, Cal.; W. H. KELLY, at Redwood Falls, Minn. There are a large number of army promotions of minor importance.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Applications are now being made at the several Departments in Washington, under the Civil Service Regulations, recently promulgated. By these rules, the old system of political patronage has been abandoned, and no appointments will be made except those which have come in under the examinations held in accordance with the result of a competitive examination. Any person furnishing satisfactory evidence as to character, health, age, knowledge of the English language, and fidelity to the Union and the Constitution is permitted to compete. The application is then referred to a board of examiners, consisting of three persons, who are to examine all the applicants, and report to the Secretary of the Department. The Secretary will then select from among the number, based entirely upon the apparent qualifications of the various applicants as shown in their applications, and will be entirely independent of political or other influences. The appointees will be on a sort of three months' probation, are permitted to compete for any higher position in the same office open to competition which may become vacant, it is expected that the character of the appointments will be much improved as compared with applicants under the old system.

TAKING BORROWED MONEY.

In the case of the petition of the New-York Stock Exchange for a modification of the tax on capital borrowed money in capital, the following action has been taken on the appeal, viz.: The Secretary of the Treasury cannot undertake to decide what money passing through the hands of bankers in the course of their numerous and varied transactions shall be considered as capital employed by them and liable to taxation, except in cases in which the exact character of such particular cases are fully reported.

GIFT TO THE TREASURY.

This afternoon the Secretary of the Treasury received a letter from a well-known lawyer of Philadelphia, inclosing a check for $4,000 and saying:

"One of my correspondents, a naturalized citizen of the United States who returned to Europe some years ago, has directed me to pay over to the Government of the United States, in an unobtrusive manner, a certain sum of money as a token of the obligation he feels under to this free and noble Government and as his share toward the payment of the National debt. Incidentally, he has passed me my check on the Central National Bank of this city, to your order, for $4,000, which I send to you as the proper recipient on behalf of the United States."

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 21.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce remonstrating against abolishing bonded warehouses. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CONKLING also presented a petition of the merchants of New-York for a change in the Tariff bill, which has just passed the House.

Mr. SHERMAN obtained leave to report (by the Committee on Finance) to-morrow morning.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the House Supplemental Appropriation bill, granting an additional $20,000 to salaries each to New-Hampshire, Vermont, New-York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida.

Mr. CASSERLY asked if this bill was the same as that which he did not understand the year before, and asked for an explanation, which Mr. EDMUNDS gave.

Mr. MORTON offered an amendment (acting to the House bill) to pay the expenses of the additional Representatives given by this bill, either at large or as the representatives of a district.

Mr. CASSERLY opposed the amendment, and argued against the system of voting Representatives at large.

Mr. MORTON said the proposition was not desirable that large States should be entitled to have Representatives at large.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill went over.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. PATTERSON called up the bill for adjusting the claims of New-Hampshire for money advanced to volunteers.

Messrs. PATTERSON and CRAGIN explained the bill and it was passed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Habeas Corpus Suspension bill.

Mr. ALCORN made a general denial of the charges made against him by Mr. BAYARD.

Mr. RAMSEY said he had long since come to the conclusion that the part of it power was making a systematic attempt to get the elections throughout the country under the control of the General Government, and he was fully confirmed in that belief by the testimony.

He spoke at great length on the question.

In the course of his speech he read a letter received, he said, from an officer in the army giving a very unfavorable account of the Government and condition of North Carolina, and stating that the force of the office holders were carpet-baggers.

Mr. POOL asked the name of the officer.

Mr. BAYARD declined to give it, but said he could vouch for his official character and good faith.

Mr. POOL said there was certainly one untrue statement in the letter, because not one in fifty of the office holders in North Carolina were carpet-baggers.

Mr. MORTON remarked that an officer of the army who would write such a letter as this ought to be expelled from the army.

Mr. CASSERLY—What fun! Because he tells the truth!

Mr. SARGENT—No, sir; because he maligns the Government.

Mr. POOL—I would like very much to have the name of that officer.

Mr. BAYARD—I will not give it. I will not expose him to the vengeance of the Administration.

At 4:45 P. M. Mr. BLAIR moved to take up the Judiciary bills.

JUDICIARY BILLS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, without amendment, the bill to amend the Bankruptcy act, by substituting 1871 for 1872 in the first proviso of the fourteenth section.

Also, with amendments, Mr. TRUMBULL'S bill in amendatory of section 22 of the Bankruptcy act.

In conclusion Mr. BAYARD said the Senate and the whole country wished, in view of the history of the last twelve years of the South, it was not time to abolish reconstruction and substitute for it reconciliation. He related an instance of kindness on the part of a Democrat, the late Gen. DANIEL DEWEY, of Pittsburgh, who went to a suffering Southern home as utter strangers, a sum of money sufficient to pay his debts and give him a fresh start in the world. Philander, he said, was the name given to the child of the family, and he took his name, and he kept up relations with each other which should not be allowed to destroy the relations of the people of the North and those of the South.

Mr. MORTON said the Senator opposed to this bill had spoken at great length, but he did not complain of that, because there was a very different topic from the one under discussion to speak upon. They had special powers for malicious purposes, and had assailed the conduct and the motives of the officers acting under him and of the party supporting him. This attack was made, he said, for party purposes. Those charges had been answered, and he came down here to defend himself, but in discussing the question he owed it to the Administration and to the Republican members of the Senate to speak plainly and tell the truth. He said that when the war closed there were thrown down there was general good feeling throughout the country. In the North a feeling of forgiveness toward the South, and in the South a feeling of submission. This feeling lasted several months, and the Democratic Party was responsible for its passing away. That party at the South, united with the Democratic party of the North, had fortified itself by the assertion that the imposition of any and every penalty upon the Southern people was the exercise of the highest virtue. The Southern people accepted this advice, and in the organization of the Democratic party in the South it was declared that the object was to get control of the State Governments, to put the Government of the country in the hands of the white men, to disfranchise the colored people, and of the Northern men who had gone there to reside among them. That was the platform of the Southern Democracy, and they had succeeded in their very first attempt. The Democratic Party, in Convention, resolved that the Reconstruction measures were unconstitutional, void and of no effect. [BAYARD dissented from it.] It was the duty of the Democratic Party, then, to overthrow the Government by force. It was the duty of the Democratic Party to call conventions and declare that the Reconstruction measures were unconstitutional, void and of no effect. [BAYARD dissented from it.]

The New-York Times, Wednesday, May 29, 1872.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THRONAS GROSVENOR (a Lieutenant Penn), AND OTHERS. FOXES. By Mrs. ANNIE THOMAS. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

A Noble Lord. By Mrs. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

—Liberty and Use of the Church Calendar. By Rev. SAMUEL SANDERS, D. D. New-York: ROSE, YOUNG & CO.

—An Elementary Manual of Chemistry. By WM. HUNTER NICHOLS. New-York: IVISON, BLAKEMAN & CO.

—Memoir, Poems of Home. New-York: A. D. F. RANDOLPH & CO.

—The Colonial Week. By Miss ELIZA A. DUPUY. Boston: E. P. DUTTON & CO.

—Stock Phrases. By CHARLES HOOKER. New-York: CHARLES HOOKER.

—The Second Book of Lessons. Edited by CHARLES DAVIES. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

—Selections from Favorite Prose Authors. Published by the Author. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

—Life and Times of John Bunyan. By ROBERT PHILIP. New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.

—Lectures on Science and Art. By JOHN TYNDALL. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

—Sermons. By the late Rev. THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D. New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.

—The Lost Purse. By Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

—Memoir of Rev. ALEXANDER PROUDFIT, D. D. New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.

—Lectures on Preaching. By HENRY WARD BEECHER. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

—Sermons. By the late Rev. THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D. New-York: ROBERT CART

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY WISH SITUATIONS IN THE COUNTRY; THE LADY AS COOK, THE GENTLEMAN AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER; BEST OF REFERENCES. ADDRESS C. B., TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE.

CHEAP BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, WITH CHILDREN, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; ALSO ROOMS FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN; NO OTHER BOARDERS; NO. 13 EAST 14TH-ST.

CHEAP BOARD—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1872.

Announcements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE—Mr. Charles Mathews, Miss Fanny Mordaunt.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE ARIEL—Mr. Edwin Adams. Matinée at 1½.—The Stranger, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ARTFUL C.—Miss Clara Morris and Mr. W. H. Crane.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Miss Emma Taylor. Matinée at 2.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE BELLS OF THE KITCHEN, &c.—The Volks Troupe. Matinée at 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and Evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

STEINWAY HALL.—CONCERT by Mr. Colby and Others.

The New-York Times,

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political movement of the hour—incessantly warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing evolution of self-interested politicians, and its present warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in the original prospectus more than twenty years ago, that the public should be fully represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public reposes in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue, and it will advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly edition, and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Patriotic Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers for the six months next coming, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday edition.....10
The Sunday edition.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The HUMORIAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....1
SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR CLUBS.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 50
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3 00

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In no case will we return the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential campaign, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, the present Speaker of the House of Representatives, was yesterday renominated by the Republicans of his district, for the sixth time. There is happily no question of his re-election. Mr. BLAINE'S record is that of a candid, faithful, intelligent legislator. He has been a most laborious member of Congress, and his course thus far has been marked equally by discretion and sound sense on the one hand, and a conscientious devotion to principle on the other.

We are glad to find that the Reform members of the Common Council are exercising some little influence over the proceedings of the Aldermanic Boards. When the genuine product of a period of Tammany corruption, like Alderman COMAN, professes extreme concern about the payment of a few thousand dollars for legal services which have saved the City hundreds of thousands, it is safe to conclude that the plunderers are seeking for some mode of revenge against the man who have foiled their attempts to rob the public. Alderman VANCE made a very conclusive argument in favor of ignoring the Law Department of the City in such matters, by the unanswerable statement that no City officer, with any respect for himself or his office, would apply to that Department for advice or information. A similar move, directed against the employment of extra counsel by the Controller, was attempted in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, whose Law Committee will probably take the hint from the Board of Aldermen, and let the matter drop.

The *Evening Post* often remonstrates with other journals for doing what it deems an injustice to public men. Yet, like some other preachers, its practice ill accords with its precepts. For instance, it constantly states—repeating the statement only yesterday—that Senator CONKLING ridicules measures of amnesty and civil service reform. Will the *Post* produce the slightest proof of this? What is the use of continually repeating an unfounded accusation against a man whose only offense has been that he thinks Gen. GRANT makes a good President? At any rate, we invite the Post to quote any passage from any speech of Senator CONKLING'S which tends to substantiate its charge.

Mr. PETER GILSEY, for whose opinion we have the utmost respect, and in whose probity we, in common with the rest of the community, have implicit confidence, furnishes a satisfactory reply to our request for an explanation about the releasing of the Thirteenth-street Riding-School for an Armory. In the first place, the rent paid is not above its value, and in the next it is the only Armory in the City suitable for cavalry. This effectually disposes of any objection which can be urged against the renewal of the lease. We presume it will be found possible to accommodate here, the First and Third Regiments who have no armory at Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery, and the small corps of sixty-eight men who have quarters at Nos. 108 and 110 West Twenty-fourth-street. For one part of the Bowery Armory the City has been paying $4,500 a year, (the lease having just terminated;) for the other it is paying $6,000 a year, and of this the lease does not terminate till May, 1874. The West Twenty-fourth-street place costs the tax-payers $17,000 a year, and the lease extends till November, 1877. Of the $26,000 still being paid for the accommodation of a handful of cavalry, for whom suitable quarters have been secured at $7,500, we trust it may be possible to relieve the tax-payers. The validity of some of these armory leases ought to have been tested long ago, and we look to the Supervisors' Committee to cooperate with the Controller in the endeavor to break them up.

Our readers will find in another column a letter of Brig. S. EWELL, Adjutant-General of Gen. JOS. E. JOHNSTON during the war. Prof. EWELL is the President of the venerable College of William and Mary in Virginia, and is a man of influence and ability. His views are unquestionably those of a wise and sincere man, and we shall give them the attention they deserve at a future day.

Mr. GREELEY'S official note of acceptance of the Cincinnati nomination will convey but little information to those desirous of knowing, where the ex-editor of the TRIBUNE will stand in the event of the nomination of a straight Democratic ticket at Baltimore. It may be assumed, however, that the expression of confident trust that North and South will "clasp hands over the bloody chasm which has too long divided them" means that Mr. GREELEY'S candidature is conditional, as he has already intimated, upon a Democratic indorsement. The somewhat needless attempt at an "epitomized" platform, looks like a design to conceal how very little Mr. GREELEY is, as yet, prepared to pledge himself to.

The Senate and Amnesty.

It is much to be hoped that, before adjournment, the Senate will grant to the country the general amnesty which the House of Representatives has several times approved, which President GRANT has emphatically urged, and which the greater part of the Republican journals cordially sustain. It is difficult to conceive of any measure which the Senate could be called on to pass by a greater variety of weighty considerations. Foremost among these is the fact that amnesty is a measure of sound, practical government for the region to which it applies. We are aware that it is not usually defended by those who falsely claim to be its special friends on any ground so sober as this. The men who are trying to hoist themselves into power by making an outcry about "Southern grievances" urge rather the sentimental plea for amnesty. They represent it as one of the equal "rights" which the spirit of the times requires, or as an act of magnanimity calculated to bring to the support of the Government all who are now affected directly or indirectly by the disqualifying clauses of the Constitution.

We do not set much value on this view of the case. The disabilities imposed by the Constitution were never dictated by any feeling of cruelty, or even of anger. They were imposed because it was believed at the time that the results of the Union triumph,—particularly the civil and political equality of the freedmen, and the proper subordination of the States to the Union in the sphere of the latter—would not be safe if the most active promoters and supporters of the rebellion were allowed to resume immediately the immense power which they enjoyed, to the exclusion of all others, in the South before the war. Accordingly, a clause was framed which was designed to shut them out from all political offices until Congress, by a two-thirds vote, should declare its opinion that the restrictions could safely be removed. There is, therefore, in the excluded person or persons no "right" to amnesty, and whether it shall be granted, must be decided by the testimony as to whether the conduct of the Southern communities is such as to convince Congress that the disqualified class is no longer a dangerous class. We believe this to be substantially established, and that the time has come when the political skill, the personal energy and probity unquestionably existing among the disqualified classes, may be restored to the local Governments of the South without danger to the results of the war, which the reconstruction policy was meant to secure.

No better presentation of this sober, sensible view of the case has ever been made than by President GRANT, in his last annual Message. In order to show the utter foolishness of those who blame the President for the failure to grant amnesty, we reprint his recommendation, and we would remark that the question is peculiarly a Congressional one, in that the two-thirds majority required to pass it would enable it to pass over the President's veto were it interposed:

"More than six years having elapsed since the last hostile gun was fired between the armies then arrayed, the one for the perpetuation, the other for the destruction of the Union, it may well be considered whether it is not now time that the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment should be removed. The amendment does not exclude the entire body, and only imposes the disability to hold office upon certain classes. Were the right to hold office to depend upon the number of votes which could be secured, majorities are sure to elect officers representing the views of the majority. I do not see the advantage or propriety of excluding men from office, merely because they were, before the existence of disturbing and short-sighted questions to be decided in pursuance requiring them to take oath to support the Constitution, and admitting re eligibility those entertaining precisely the same views, but of less standing in their communities. It may be said that the former violated an oath, while the latter did not. The latter did not have it in their power to do so. If they had taken the oath, it cannot be doubted that they would have broken it as did the former class. If there are any great crimes to distinguished above all others for the part they took in opposition to the Government, they might in the judgment of Congress be excluded from such an amnesty. This subject is recommended to your careful consideration. The condition of the Southern States is, unhappily, not such as all true patriots citizens would like to see. Social ostracism for opinion's sake, personal violence, or threats toward persons entertaining political views opposed to those entertained by the majority of the old citizens, prevents immigration and the flow of much needed capital into the States lately in rebellion. It will be a happy condition of the country when the old citizens of these States will take an interest in public affairs, promulgate ideas honestly entertained, vote for men representing their views, and tolerate the same freedom of expression and of the ballot in those entertaining different political convictions."

The fact that the President has so deliberately and earnestly indorsed the policy of amnesty is something which, considering the overwhelming evidence of the popular confidence in the President that is coming in from every Republican State Convention, the Senate ought not to disregard. That body should certainly understand that the responsibility for any neglect to respond to the very clear wish of the people, and for rejecting the urgent advice of the President, lies wholly with itself. Gen. GRANT has done all that he can do. He has exhausted all the power the Constitution gives him. The House has concurred in his recommendations, and the case remains with the Senate.

A third consideration presents itself at this juncture, with reference to amnesty. It is that the granting of it takes from the South every just cause of complaint, and makes it possible for the leading men of that section, who are not mere fire-eaters like DAVIS, to cooperate with the majority in the nation, and to take an honorable part in the political affairs both of their States and of the country. This was indicated in a very sensible letter from Col. MOSBY, which we published yesterday.

The amnesty plank in Mr. GREELEY'S platform is almost the only strong one in it, because it is sustained by a certain superficial appearance of consistency which he has kept up on this subject. But what claim can he put forth to those who pend amnesty in the South, or who favor it in the North, that can compare for a moment with the fact of amnesty granted by a Republican Congress on the recommendation of a Republican President? If the Senate decides upon amnesty this week, Mr. GREELEY'S scattered following in the South would be immediately limited to those extreme men who hope to use him to advance their dangerous views—men represented by Mr. GREELEY'S friend, JEFFERSON DAVIS. For these we do not advocate amnesty. It could do no good to the country to grant it. But to the great body of the people, South and North, the policy is one of great promise, and we repeat our hope that the Senate will not deny it.

Eight-Hour Strikes.

There is no question that almost everybody nowadays works too hard. If the whole European and American world would consent to reduce their productions and their wants one-fifth, we believe they would be at least that proportion better off, mentally and morally. The grandest products of the human mind have come from those regions where climate and custom permit the needs of the body to be less, and the leisure for calm and elevated mental efforts to be proportionately greater. The religions of the world and its languages of devotion have all come from the East. The Parthenon could never have been built, or the Apollo molded, in the midst of the intense competition and struggling haste of English and American civilization.

There is no nook or corner of Great Britain or the United States calm and undisturbed enough, with so little of the "struggle for existence," as to even permit the existence of a modern Socrates or Plato. The fact that in Greece, and Palestine, and India, nature permitted man to live with so little labor and exposure, alone almost accounts for the great contributions these countries have made to the highest thoughts of the race. If all people in Great Britain and this country would unanimously give up one-fifth of their labor and one-fifth of their luxuries, we should certainly have a simpler and healthier life, and would perhaps add more to the world's real treasures. But as this is impossible, the question arises, "Can one class cut off one-fifth of its labor and its wants?" The laboring classes of this City are not, however, exactly attempting this. They are trying to burn the candle at one end, and to keep as much of the other as they can. They will reduce their labor, and retain their wants. They will cut off one-fifth of their toil, and keep the full equivalent of labor; in other words, they claim twenty per cent. higher wages.

This claim, if supported by rational and legal means, is perfectly proper and legitimate. There is no exact division of the profits of capital; there is no fixed "wage-fund," labor may at one time get more of this profit and at another less. The laborers are now in fact striking for higher wages; they may not get all they ask, but they will get something. There are, however, several dangers before them in this effort which they would do well to consider. For the past few years, capital has not had a very successful career. Our taxation has fallen upon it with great heaviness. We suspect that the laborer's wages have taken a large proportion of its profits. It is clear that in certain branches, such as the manufacture of machinery, the taxation and the strikes of many years have stifled the field. Our machine-shops and engine-yards are closed, and the laborers are left unemployed.

It is among the possibilities that the mason, and brick-layer, and plumbers, and carpenters may produce a similar effect in their trades; that is, capital may find it more profitable to build railroads or work farms at the West than to build houses here and our population may be still further driven from the City by high rents. There is a limit to the exactions of labor, and capital may be approaching it. Then, again, strikes of course add to the prices of the commodities the laborers produce. A rise of twenty per cent. in wages means a certain rise in commodities. These strikes will make every house and store, and shop dearer in New-York next year. Rents will be higher, and then the prices of almost every article sold in shops. Labor itself may be driven away from the City by them. If the strikes spread through the country, all commodities will rise, and the laboring classes will be but little better off.

But how will the laborers of this City use their eight hours? The upper mechanics will, we believe, be benefited by a shorter day's labor. Many will remove to the country, and be enabled to have their families in little houses of their own, at cheaper rent and lower expenses, because the new rule gives them time to go in and out to their work. Others will improve themselves at the Cooper Union and the public libraries, or will be more with their families. The lower class of workmen, we think, will be cowise benefited by this new privilege. They will only the more frequent liquor-shops and work for politicians. Their new leisure will be a new temptation. Probably, however, both classes of workmen will be tempted by higher wages to longer days' labor, and both laborers and the community will be compelled to pay the additional expense of protection. If the movement is guided with judgment and reason, it will command support; if it be not so guided, it will only react on the laboring class.

A New Leader in French Politics.

The Duke D'AUDIFFRET PASQUIER is not exactly a new man in French politics, but he has come to the front with a bound as sudden as did certain Republican lawyers during the Empire, or as did several of the "men of September." The occasion of the amazing popularity achieved by M. D'AUDIFFRET was a speech made in the Assembly in regard to the war contracts and general expenditures of the Empire. That speech has been accorded the unusual honor of being printed for the purpose of being posted in some public place of every Commune in France. It is regarded by impartial critics as giving a death-blow to the prospects of the Bonapartists, and it has been received with an amount of acclamation which attests how slender is the hold which that party possesses on the sympathies of Frenchmen. The Duke D'AUDIFFRET PASQUIER is Chairman of the Committee of Inquiry, which has been for some time investigating the causes of the fatal collapse of all branches of the military organization of France, at the outbreak of the war with Germany. This Committee has unearthed facts which throw the stories of the sawdust-filled cartridges and the Commissariat failures, familiar to readers of the war record, completely in the shade. Thousands of guns, hundreds of thousands of rifles, and millions of cartridges, appear on paper as being duly purchased and paid for, which are found never to have had any existence outside of the books of the particular swindler in the War Department, and the rascally contractor who divided the proceeds. For several years previous to 1870, eighty millions of dollars had been annually voted for, and spent by the Minister of War. When the army was reorganized, a special vote of eighty-eight millions was passed for extraordinary expenditure. Yet millions after millions were spent, nominally, on arsenals, on hospitals and on fortresses, after the outbreak of war, for which the Committee could find no proof of any equivalent having been rendered, though there was every evidence of the supreme necessity of procuring the stores declared to have been purchased.

All this and a great deal more, M. D'AUDIFFRET PASQUIER set forth with admirable fullness of detail and admirable absence of partisan exaggeration. The speech has not only dealt a crushing blow at the Empire and all it represented, but it has raised the orator into the position of being one of the foremost men in France. Some of the Deputies in the Assembly are credited with saying, "now we have nothing more to fear" (*i. e.* from another threat of resignation by M. THIERS. The Duke D'AUDIFFRET PASQUIER is an Orleanist, and was indeed, spoken of for the Ministry of Public Works when the scheme of making the Duke D'AUMALE President of the Republic, was under discussion. The Conservative members of the Assembly have been for some time past, rather impatient of M. THIERS, and the Assembly at large is disposed to be restive under the necessity of letting the President have his own way, under penalty of being left to face administrative chaos. It is, therefore, something to have a man of statesmanlike reputation and moderate opinions, ready to act the part of reconciler of all the factions and provisional head of the Republic. The only competitor whom the Duke D'AUDIFFRET PASQUIER at present has, for the reversion of the title and office of M. THIERS, is Gen. CHANZY, who, with the Army of the Loire, did almost the only brilliant things accomplished on the French side during the war. He has also been a Monarchist in politics, but has lately declared himself a fixed convert to the Republic, and has formally assumed the leadership of what is known as the Left Centre in the Assembly, *i. e.* the advanced section of the moderate Republicans. Whatever be the issue of the recent changes of political front in France, it is something for the country to have the choice of some more conciliating Minister than M. THIERS, and for M. THIERS himself to find the field of his ambition not entirely limited to the functions of a mediator between contending Ministries. The name of M. THIERS is still a tower of strength.

The Indirect Claims.

The assumption is common that the failure of the Washington Treaty, from whatever cause, would simply leave things as they were and that, save for loss of time and breath, the contestants would be neither better nor worse off than before. This is true in some respects but not true in all. Business matters are little affected by sentiments, or by the exigencies, real or fancied, of politicians; and hence, at such a juncture as the present, such matters can be studied with profit. Now the plain fact is, that at every indication of an amicable settlement of the issues involved in the Washington Treaty, every important business interest in the country instantly receives a visible prosperous impulse; and that at every contrary sign these business interests experience as palpable a check. The same is true in England, but with modifications; since that country is less directly affected by the disposition of foreign capital, and our prodigious system of internal improvements and development is moved, in a great measure, by such capital. We are just on the edge of a legitimate epoch of splendid prosperity. The circumstances are most auspicious for such an epoch. Never did the country exhibit surer evidences of magnificent strength and wealth to come. New cities are growing up in the heart of the continent nearly every day. The States of the Far West are fast assuming imperial proportions. A vast trade, destined to surpass that of the old East India Company, is springing up in the Pacific. The mines of Utah and Idaho give active tokens of becoming richer sources of national wealth than were the mines of California. The agricultural capacities of the South are rapidly attaining a remunerative development never approached under the system of bondage; and the prospects further toward the tropics are such as to promise increased prestige and dominion to the nation. When we add to these considerations the facts that we stand with many hundreds of millions of the national debt paid off in a wonderfully short space of time, with nearly fifty millions of taxes taken, with a word, from the shoulders of the people, and with the aggregate property of the country rising in yearly value in a ratio without precedent, it is clear that we have not said too much as regards the assurance of a bright future.

Yet, suspicious as all this looks, every man of business knows that the skies are immediately clouded over at each fresh hint that the Treaty of Washington may fail. Values of nearly every sort shrink at once on such an intimation, capitalists button up their pockets, enterprise of all sorts is checked. There is not the least reason in the world why this, or a hundred times more than this, should not be squarely faced on a point of national honor; but there are very good reasons why such gloom and depression should be avoided when neither honor nor expediency have anything to do with the matter. By the unanimous concurrence of every competent writer who has treated the subject at all, the claims to indirect or consequential damages are untenable, either on the basis of International law or of moral equity. The persons on our own side who are loudest in demanding that those claims shall be insisted upon are also the very persons who propose that both countries shall abandon the principle of indirect damages for the future. It is as certain as any human event can be said to be that that principle will be as dead, after the conference at Geneva, as the feudal system. There may be a point of sentiment, but there certainly is no point of honor, in insisting upon what was never enforced before, and never will be again, and what is, moreover, pronounced absurd by the ablest judges who have given the subject most thought. If it is right to withdraw the claim for indirect damages, or to qualify the demand by the provision of a supplementary article, the United States are surely strong enough to do right without being charged with trailing the flag in the mire, or suffering the slightest speck of opprobrium to rest on the national escutcheon.

The suggestion that the ratification by the Senate of the Supplementary Article will lead to the rejection of the direct claims is preposterous. Such a step is far more likely to cause the latter to be dealt with in a liberal spirit than if the direct claims had been left unmodified in the body of the treaty, to be rejected by the arbitrators. The adoption of the Supplementary Article by the Senate will be received in England with great satisfaction, no doubt; but we may be sure, for that very reason, that the representatives of Great Britain will understand that they will best honor, and meet the expectations of, their country by evincing a magnanimity corresponding to that which has been extended. We repeat, the United States are strong enough and great enough to do right in this matter; and, as usually happens in most matters, we shall doubtless find that what is right will also turn out to be what is most politic.

The Street-Cleaning Problem.

BROWN, it appears, is still endowed with an existence in law, so far as the statute transferring the street-cleaning to the Police Commissioners is concerned. There may be a question whether the transfer of the Brown contract did not abrogate it, but as it is one which would cost some money and much vexation to decide, it is hardly worth raising. The Police Commissioners, therefore, as their first step under the new law, are compelled to induce BROWN to surrender his contract, and this, we are given to understand, they have succeeded in doing.

Presuming that the Commissioners intend to ignore BROWN himself in whatever efforts they may make to clean the streets, we see by their published specifications inviting proposals that they are contemplating the retention of the contract system, which an experience of nearly ten years has shown cannot be relied upon to produce clean streets. It may be that the Commissioners invite these proposals merely for the purpose of obtaining bids such as they can make estimates of the probable cost of their new Department, without any intention of awarding a contract to any one. If so, they are wasting valuable time, and are trifling with many worthy men who are preparing proposals for the work. If, on the other hand, they really intend to award a contract, it is time they should critically examine the law under which they are acting, with a view to the discovery of the authority for such a proceeding.

There is a general demand that the streets shall be kept clean, and a conviction quite as general that the contract system cannot secure that result. The Legislature must have intended that an entirely new method should be adopted, or the sixth section of the law is a mere waste of words. In this section the Police Commissioners are expressly authorized to do the work themselves, and they cannot do better than exercise the powers thus expressly conferred. They may fail to do much better than BROWN, but they have the satisfaction of knowing that it will be impossible for them to do any worse. Nor can any possible amount of stupidity on their part fail to produce results far more beneficial than any contract they can make. We have had enough of the irresponsibility of contractors, and want the work of street-cleaning in the hands of persons who can be held directly responsible whenever any neglect is noticed.

But if the Commissioners wish to secure any success in whatever method they may adopt, they must abandon their ideas of street-cleaning as set forth in their specifications. New-York demands something more than that Broadway and Fifth-avenue shall be kept in dress-parade order. There are many other streets which equally need daily cleaning, and all those around the markets and in the tenement quarters will be nests of death without that attention. Nothing is more absurd than to arbitrarily specify certain thoroughfares as to be cleaned daily, others semi-weekly, and still others tri-weekly. The only course to adopt if the Commissioners intend to execute the law in its spirit, is for them to maintain a constant inspection of all the streets through the patrolmen, and whenever any street is found in bad condition have it cleaned immediately, without any reference to when it was cleaned before. If by this method Fifth-avenue and Baxter-street are cleaned daily, or only once each week, is immaterial, provided both are kept in good sanitary condition. Any other method will be a waste of money and a trifling with the public health, which the people are in no mood to permit.

Mr. Greeley Renominating Gen. Grant.

Mr. GREELEY has been a President. We all remember that on the 5th of January, 871, he was chosen President of the Tammany Republican General Committee of the City of New-York. On that occasion, he made an inaugural address, and probably forgot for the moment his intense desire to make another on a wider field on the 4th of March next, for in that speech he said:

"As to the Administration of Gen. GRANT, I recognize no one as a Republican who is not grateful for its judicious, energetic, and successful efforts to procure the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, that key-stone of our political arch, whereby the fruits of our great triumph over rebellion and slavery are assured and perpetuated. That the President has made some mistakes in appointments is obvious. It would be strange, indeed, if one so inexperienced in the conduct of political affairs, had wholly escaped them. While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. GRANT will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."

Mr. GREELEY, it will be seen, was among the first to suggest Gen. GRANT for a second term, notwithstanding his life-long devotion to the one-term principle. Hardly anybody had so plainly indicated a preference for the re-election of President GRANT so early as this, nor has any one given more positive evidence of the general excellence of his administration. The colored voters are forcibly reminded of what they owe to the Administration of the soldier whose sword struck away their shackles, but the most significant fact is that Mr. GREELEY, at that time, had nothing to say against the President except that he had made "some mistakes in appointments." Perhaps the *Tribune* apprentices can mention the high crimes and misdemeanors committed by the Administration since the date of this address, which have compelled their late chief to become a candidate for the place he suggested for Gen. GRANT.

MINOR TOPICS.

Some time ago we quoted a paragraph from the St. Louis *Democrat*, charging Rev. STUART ROBINSON, of Louisville, Ky., with being the person who "openly advocated the importation of infected clothing" to the North. The paragraph had been "going the rounds" for some time, and we had never seen it contradicted. We merely copied and commented upon it, as we should have dealt with any other scrap of news. It appears that Mr. ROBINSON has been unjustly accused. We do not, even now, know the particulars of the case, but we conjecture that Rev. STUART ROBINSON has been mistaken for *the* Robinson who made the above proposal during the war. At any rate, we have been led by an inadvertence into giving additional currency to an injurious statement, and we take the first opportunity that offers itself of expressing our regret at the error into which we fell, and of doing what we can to exonerate Mr. ROBINSON from an undeserved reproach.

The Jefferson Club, of this City, of which HENRY W. GENET is President, has resolved that the Cincinnati platform embodies "substantially the time-honored principles of the Democratic Party," while the candidates possess "the confidence of the honest men." The *Sun* thereupon publishes, with satisfaction, this "local indorsement" of a leading Ring Democrat, now under indictment for forgery. GENET has obviously given up the pursuit of Republican votes.

There will be general rejoicing at the verdict against the New-York Central Railroad, obtained by Mr. HENRY PECK yesterday, shall become a precedent. Mr. PECK had the moral courage to go into a drawing-room car on a Central train, the ordinary car being full, and take a seat, for which he refused to pay extra compensation. Previously to reaching end of the train, and then he sued the Company, and has obtained a verdict for eight thousand dollars damages. Eight thousand dollars is a considerable amount to pay for a lesson in the decent treatment of passengers, but we hope the company will not be kept up, as even higher rates, until Commodore VANDERBILT shall understands the rights of the matter. He has been mistreated leaving very late, but heavy damages will be an immense stimulus to him.

There is no doubt that the sort of news which is generally received from Dr. LIVINGSTONE is of a kind which tends to exasperate an irritable man. Whatever we may hear from him is quite sure to be contradicted a few weeks later. Thus we have heard time and again of his death, and afterward received conclusive contradictions of the sad report. A few weeks since, however, we all supposed that he had positively emerged from the shadows of Africa, and had arrived in safety at Zanzibar. Our minds were, therefore, finally at rest, and we fancied that there was a definite end to the rumors which had disturbed us for the last four years. But, after all, it was a mistake. Dr. LIVINGSTONE has not arrived at Zanzibar, but, as Arab has reached that place who says that Dr. LIVINGSTONE is at Ujiji, not far from the centre of the continent. Let us hope that this last report is true, and that the next news we shall receive will be that of the arrival of the great explorer at Zanzibar. It is really too bad that we should lose sight of Dr. just when we had made up our minds that he was actually safe at last.

Even Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWES, apologist for Twamp, and professional slanderer, seems to be capable of feeling the edge of public criticism. The Tammany politician, ROOSEVELT, who was released on his own recognizance, because he was habitually so drunk as to be unable to testify in a murder case before the Courts, has been arrested for detention under a bench warrant, applied for by FELLOWES. We are glad to have been able to shame one of our prominent set of public pets into a compliance with his obvious duty. If one of the worst of the Tammany gang, like FELLOWES, can be made to feel the force of public opinion, there is some hope of being able to accomplish something with the rest of them that are left to us.

"What news from the South?" says the *Tribune*, "could bring more cheer to the patriot than that Gens. BEAUREGARD, DICK TAYLOR and HAYS stand on the Cincinnati platform and support its candidates?" There was a time when the *Tribune's* most conclusive argument against a Democratic measure or a Democratic politician was that the one or the other was acceptable to the leaders of the rebels. Now, nothing can bring such cheer to the patriotic heart of Mr. GREELEY, or of FENTON'S professors of journalism, as to learn that rebels like BEAUREGARD and DICK TAYLOR approve of a movement which the *Tribune* supports. The fact that the Unionists of the South, the loyal colored men, the soldiers of the Federal armies, and the voters who elected ABRAHAM LINCOLN, are all opposed to Mr. GREELEY in the present campaign, is a matter of small importance in the estimation of the *Tribune* compared with the cheering news that BEAUREGARD and DICK TAYLOR are ready to vote for their present friend and admirer.

Mr. CHARLES LEVER has just published his latest novel, *Lord Kilgobbin*. There are few of us who do not owe some gratitude to Mr. LEVER for the amusement he has afforded us for many years past. Who can forget the fresh and dashing spirit which pervades *Harry Lorrequer*, *Charles O'Malley* and *Jack Hinton*, or the fascination which such stories as the *Knight of Gwynne* ever exercised over the mind. People who recall the pleasant hours Mr. LEVER has been the means of affording them will not be unmoved by the following melancholy dedication, which he promises to be his last contribution to literature:

To the memory of one whose companionship made the happiness of a long life, and whose loss has left me helpless, I dedicate this book, written in breaking health and broken spirits. The task, that once was my joy and my pride, I have lived to find associated with my sorrow. It is not, then, without a cause I say, I hope this effort may be my last. CHARLES LEVER.

TRIESTE, Jan. 20, 1872.

The Armory in Thirteenth-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this date you ask for an explanation of the leasing by the Board of Supervisors of the armory in Thirteenth-street. As I was chiefly instrumental in negotiating the lease and urging its adoption by the Board, it perhaps devolves on me to give the explanation:

1. The premises in question consist of a large building, 75 feet front on Thirteenth-street, distant about 150 feet from Fifth-avenue. Any real estate agent or property-owner will inform you that the rent agreed to be paid by the City is cheap.

2. This is the only armory in the City suitable for cavalry exercises, which is a sufficient answer to the objection that other unoccupied armories already rented by the City were not made use of.

3. There was no private agreement or understanding by which any one was to make a "pile," or any money whatever, but it was a fair, open, above-board transaction, and highly advantageous, as I think, to the City.

The following letter from Gen. BEALE may be cited in further justification of the Supervisors, if anything further is needed.

Respectfully yours, PETER GILSEY.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, March 1872.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors County of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I understand you have in contemplation the relocation of the Thirteenth-street armory. I desire to express my approval and to urge the importance of a location in the vicinity of the present.

At the present time there is not a rendezvous for cavalry in the whole City under the control of the authorities. A place for equestrian practice is the necessity for cavalry, and the consideration of the buildings and grounds under consideration makes them, in the highest sense, desirable. I earnestly hope you will consummate the arrangement at once. If the lease can be obtained as reasonable as I understand, I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

ALEXANDER BEALE,
Major-General Commanding First Division.

Announcements—Mr. Colby's Benefit Concert.

We once more call attention to the fact that the concert by which Mr. G. W. COLBY is to benefit is to occur this evening, at Irving Hall. It will be, in all probability, the last entertainment of the season, and the assured co-operation of every artist of note in town promises that it will not be the least attractive.

Meeting of the Republican Central Committee.

The Republican Central Committee met last evening at head-quarters, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, Mr. JOHN J. TOWNSEND presiding. Some business of a routine character having been transacted, Mr. LOUIS NAUMANN, one of the delegates to Elmira, in a brief address commented upon the earnestness and harmony which had characterized the deliberations of the Convention and which prejudged the triumph that every Republican should foresee for the Republican Party in November.

Mr. JOHN H. WHITE followed in a few remarks similar in their tendency. He said that he had found the delegates a unit for Gen. GRANT, and confident of his election. From all he had received assurances that throughout the State the ratification meetings would be largely attended. All knew full anxious about was that New-York should do its duty, and a signal victory was certain.

SHAKESPEARE.

Preparations for Unveiling the Statue on Thursday.

The Great Assembly at the Central Park—Programme of the Music, Oration, &c.

To-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock, if the day be fine, the unveiling of the statue of SHAKESPEARE, with attendant ceremonies of an imposing nature, will take place in Central Park. The place appropriated for the statue is at a point a little east of the southern end of the Mall, and is one of the most beautiful locations in the Park. It is surrounded by a large growth of elms and maples, and can be seen from both the drive and the adjacent promenades. The spot which the pedestal occupies was once beautified by a magnificent elm, which has been cut down to give place to the work of art. There is now a complete circle of trees, which, with their heavy, drooping foliage, form a graceful bower, in the midst of which the statue of SHAKESPEARE stands prominent and alone. An amphitheatre has been constructed, with a diameter of 120 feet, which rises to the branches of the trees and circles about, with its opening fronting on the drive. Seats rising one above the other, like those of a theatre, have been constructed at either end of the structure, while in the rear is a large space, with an immense sounding-board at its back and overhead, which is designed for the orchestra of THEODORE THOMAS, 100 strong, and the mighty-five members of the Arion Society, who will furnish the music, instrumental and vocal, of the day. The structure is very strongly built, and will stand the great weight which it must bear without danger of falling.

Red, white, and blue bun-staffs line the outside, surmounted with gilt balls, and upon them will float the flags of all nations. The entire front of the structure is skirted by a broad shelf, upon which vases, baskets, and wreaths of flowers and exotics will be placed to lend fragrance and beauty to the scene.

Within the circle formed by the amphitheatre and about the statue, seats will be placed, taken from the Park, for the accommodation of invited guests and Executive Committee. Two well-elevated stands have been built, one at each extremity of the structure, for the accommodation of the speakers. Seats will also be placed outside of the inclosure, upon the greensward, drives and walks, for visitors who cannot be accommodated within. The arrangements for the reception of visitors and guests, it will thus be seen, are of the most complete kind, and in the erection of the amphitheatre every regard has been paid to comfort, convenience, and architectural effect. The wood of which it is built was furnished by the Park Commissioners, and the work of its construction is borne by the Committee in charge of the affair.

The following card of invitation has been sent to guests:

INAUGURATION OF THE MONUMENT OF SHAKESPEARE.
—You are hereby respectfully requested to be present as the guest of the Executive Committee in Central Park, May 23, 1872, at 5 o'clock, P. M.
CHARLES P. DALY, LL.D.
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The principal addresses of the day will be made by Mr. William Cullen Bryant, Chief-Justice Charles P. Daly, Mr. R. G. A. Ward, the artist, and Mr. Gilmore Clarke, President of the Department of Public Parks, on behalf of the authorities.

The programme for the day's ceremonies is as follows:

Overture, "King Lear," DEHLER.
Introductory Address and Presentation of the statue by Chief-Justice DALY, LL.D., Chairman of the Executive Committee.
Unveiling of the statue by J. G. A. WARD, Esq., the sculptor, and Miss Mary Mowatt, the architect of the building in which the statue is placed.
Schiller's "Invocation to the Artists" (An die Künstler), "Ode." By the Arion Society; Conductor, Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH.
Address of the Assistant Hon. HORACE GREELEY.
Address of the Department of Public Parks.
Overture, "The Merry Wives of Windsor," SHOSTAK.
Shakespeare's Glee, "Tell me, Where is Fancy Bred," by the Arion Society; Conductor, Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH.
Oration by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, Esq.
Overture—Miniature, Scherzo and Wedding March—Mendelssohn.
Poem of R. H. STODDARD, "Shakespeare," by EDWIN BOOTH, Esq.
Overture, "Coronation," MEYERBEER.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS will conduct the orchestra of over 100 performers.

Should the weather be inclement, the ceremonies will be postponed until the following day. The arrangements made prepare for the reception of 8,000 guests and visitors.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

The Financial Condition of the Board—Overcharging by Commissioner Senior—Testimony of Mr. Schaefer.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their usual semi-monthly meeting yesterday, the President, Mr. O'GORMAN, in the chair. Present also—Messrs. Hart, Tynch, Nicholson, Schaef, Wallack and Winslow.

The Ward's Island Committee reported in favor of repairs to the officers' residences on Ward's Island, and the payment of certain bills for repairs, mason work, &c., all of which were approved.

The Finance Committee reported a communication to the Superintendents of the Poor of Onondaga County, declining to pay the bills of expenses as presented for certain small-pox patients, but offering to allow $5 50 each, the rate paid by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. They further recommended that the bills for the Committee be hereafter discontinued, unless specially ordered, and announced the auditing of bills to the amount of $1,370 74, their proceedings being approved by the Board.

A communication was received from a Superintendent of the Poor of the county of the Gateway of pedigrams bound to that place by the New-York Central Railroad Commissioner LYNCH also complaining of the fraudulent of boarding-house keepers and expressmen, especially Castle Garden, the latter of which, it stated, it had been the subject of frequent complaints are in the hands of a committee.

A communication was received from Castle Garden Superintendent CASSERLY, announcing the appointment by the Schwenning Manufacturing Company, for baggage, and WILLIAM H. SIMONSON, for steerage. As licensed agents, which were approved by the Board at $5 each, which must be paid by the former as a condition precedent to the issuance of the permit, and allowing, which may be brought for the per thousand feet, SIMONSON charges for lumber for. The matter was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. HART and LYNCH, to report at the next meeting.

Commissioner SCHAEF, who has resigned as President of the German Society, and has been therefore co-opted a member of the Commission, announced his resignation, and that he leaves for Baroque Thursday, to be absent two years, whereupon regret at his withdrawal was very generally expressed.

Commissioner NICHOLSON made the following statement from the Treasurer of estimated receipts and expenditures, with liabilities and assets, from yesterday, May 20, to the remainder of the year, being based on no extraordinary contingency arising to increase their expenses:

On hand, City Chamberlain	$1,000 00
On hand, cash, Broadway	8,257 50
On hand, Bank of North Amer- ica, and drawn on	1,849 05
Total cash assets	$121,407 55

Estimated receipts for remainder of year 1872:

Estimate of 200,000 aliens for whole year. Received account alien money on $2,000, leaving to collect on 197,174 at $1 50, &c. $271,761 00—$402,668 55

For remainder of May	$30,000 00
For remainder of year, seven months	240,000 00
Total	$297,849 55

Liabilities:

Cash due Broadway Bank	$1,000 00
Contract for Castle Garden	1,000 00
Contract for Lunatic Asylum	100,000 00—$272,000 00

Deficit to Dec. 31, 1872 ..... $24,850 55

An extraordinary and unprecedented increase in the emigrant arrivals is reported, the number having been over 11,000 from Saturday to Monday. The number arrived to May 13, from Jan. 1, was 76,000, and the number since to May 20, 16,913, making in all 92,941, against 56,000 to the same date in 1871.

A Pair of Scamps Captured.

EUGENE F. SWIFT and JOHN MCCAFFREY, both young men of good personal appearance, were arraigned before Superintendent KELSO yesterday, charged with being swindlers. It appears that SWIFT and MCCAFFREY, on Monday afternoon, called on Mr. JACOB MAYNELBAUM, at No. 209 East Sixty-second street, where SWIFT represented himself as Detective PHILPARLEY, and introduced his companion as Capt. MOURY, of the Seventh Precinct. They stated that they were charged in collecting subscriptions in aid of the indigent family of a policeman named DRUMMOND, who was then believed Hospital. Presenting a petition on which appeared the names of Senator JAMES O'BRIEN, Judge MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Mrs. Judge CARDOZO, and others, with subscriptions ranging from $100 to $10 each, they asked Mr. MAYNELBAUM to contribute. This latter gentleman was, however, on his guard, and declined till he was satisfied of the genuineness of their representations. The men went off apparently highly indignant, when Mr. MAY-

DELBAUM followed and caused their arrest. SWIFT is an ex-policeman, and MCCAFFREY claims to be a clerk in the employ of the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company. They resigned their situations on the police and were remanded. It is believed that quite a number of the peaceful residents of the Bloomingdale District have been victimized by these scamps.

THE CINCINNATI NOMINATION.

Official Notification of the Presidential Candidates and His Letter of Acceptance.

The following correspondence is made public:

CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 8, 1872.

DEAR SIR: The National Convention of the Liberal Republicans of the United States have instructed the undersigned, Vice-President and Secretary of the Convention to inform you that you have been nominated as the candidate of the Liberal Republicans for the Presidency of the United States. We also submit to you the address and resolutions unanimously adopted by the Convention.

Be pleased to signify to us your acceptance of the platform and the nomination, and believe us, very truly yours,

GEO. W. JULIAN, Vice-President.
WM. E. MCLEAN, }
JOHN G. DAVIDSON, } Secretaries.
J. E. RHODES, }

Hon. HORACE GREELEY, New-York City.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I have obeyed not to acknowledge your letter of the 8th inst. until I received how the mark of your Convention was received in all parts of our great country, and judge whether that work was approved and ratified by the mass of our fellow-citizens. Their response has, from day to day, reached me through telegrams, letters, and the communications of journals independent or official of both political parties, to the effect that I shall not be disappointed in the verdict of the people.

I do not misinterpret this approval as especially complimentary to myself, nor even to the various and justly-selected gentlemen with whose name I shared your Convention for associating mine. I receive and welcome it as a spontaneous and deserved tribute to that admirable platform of principles wherein your convention so nobly, so forcibly and so justly set forth the convictions which impelled and the purposes which guided its course. A platform which, casting behind it the wreck and rubbish of worn-out contentions and by-gone feuds, embodies in its and few words the principles and practices of reform which thousands and tens of thousands are ready to condemn your every act, hardly a syllable of scrutinism or cavil has been aimed at your platform, of which the substance may be fairly epitomized as follows:

1. All the political rights and franchises which have been acquired through the late bloody convulsion must be guaranteed, maintained, enjoyed, respected, everywhere.

2. All the political rights and franchises which have been lost through the convulsion should and must be restored, so that the full privileges of citizenship shall be henceforth no prescribed class, and no franchised caste within the limits of our Union, whereby enfranchised people shall reunite and fraternize upon the broad basis of universal amnesty and universal suffrage.

3. That, subject to our solemn constitutional obligations to maintain the equality of all citizens, our party should aim at the final restoration, and not at the abridgement, of the rights of self-government, the supreme over the solitary, that the writ of habeas corpus should be jealously upheld as the safeguard of personal freedom; that the individual citizen should be secured in his right to a speedy public trial, and that there shall be no further exercise of military power over civil affairs in any State or Territory where the ordinary tribunals are adequate to the punishment of crime and the maintenance of peace; that no person shall be deprived of his liberty or property within the jurisdiction of any State or Territory by reason of his opinions or his race; that no person shall be debarred from the exercise of any function or franchise of citizenship by reason of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude; that the public faith shall be upheld in the discharge of every pecuniary obligation of the nation, and that the credit of the nation shall be guarded as jealously as the honor of the nation.

4. That the control of each State and Territory over its own affairs, local and domestic, should be complete and unlimited, subject only to the limitations imposed by the Federal Constitution; that the power of the General Government should be rigidly confined to the few and plain objects for which it was created; that the public expenditures should be reduced to the lowest practicable point, and that all unnecessary taxation, whether for revenue or for the protection of any interest, should cease.

5. That the civil service of the Government should be reformed, abuses corrected, sinecures abolished, and the test of fitness for office should be ascertained by competitive examinations.

6. That the purpose of the Government to secure specie payments as soon as practicable is wise and demanded by the highest commercial interests, and should be steadily maintained.

7. That the existing tariff of duties should be thoroughly revised, and all unnecessary burdens removed, to the end that capital may be set free, industry encouraged, and labor enabled to receive its full reward; that the largest attainable degree of freedom in exchanges between the citizens of the United States and the citizens or subjects of other countries is desirable, and that all customs regulations should be simplified, so as to lessen the temptations to fraud.

8. That the existing system of taxation, by which the property of the country is compelled to bear the burden of taxation, should be thoroughly revised, with a view to the correction of the inequalities which have been developed in the practical workings of the present law, and to the end that capital may be relieved from unjust discrimination, and labor may participate equally in the public burdens.

9. That the existing patent and copyright laws should be revised, with a view to their more liberal administration, so that inventors may be better remunerated for their efforts to promote the progress of science and useful arts, and that the author's property in his writings may be more effectually secured.

10. That the grants of lands heretofore made by Congress to railroad companies, or to aid in the construction of railroads, should be resumed by the Government, in case of the refusal or neglect of the companies to comply with the conditions on which the grants were made; that the lands thus resumed should be restored to the people, and that hereafter no such grants should be made.

11. That the public lands should be held sacredly as a trust for the benefit of the people, and should be distributed only in limited quantities to actual settlers.

12. That the franchises created by the people for the use of railroads and other highways should not be bartered away by the public authorities for private gain, but should be administered for the benefit of the public, as far as possible.

13. That the obligations of honor entered into between the National Government and the people of the States which were in rebellion during the late civil war should be fulfilled in the most liberal spirit, and that all the laws passed by the Congress of the United States relating to the people of the late Rebel States should be honestly executed in all parts of the country, and faithfully obeyed by the citizens.

14. That local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guarantee to the States lately in rebellion the rights which they forfeited by secession, and thereafter their full equality of representation in the Congress of the United States will assure to them their proper influence in the National Government.

15. That it is the duty of the Government to adopt such measures as may tend to renew the relations of mutual confidence between the different sections of the country, and to obliterate the last traces of sectional animosity, so that the energies of the people may be directed to the pursuits of prosperity and peace.

16. That the recognition of the fact that the citizens of the United States, native and naturalized, are entitled to the protection of the Government in their rights at home and abroad, demands the reform of our diplomatic and consular systems, in the interest of economy and efficiency.

17. That the doctrine of State sovereignty, as expounded by Mr. Calhoun and his followers, was repudiated by the Democratic party when it supported the war for the Union, and that the Democratic party cannot now consistently appeal to the principles of 1798 as a justification for its hostility to the Government in the late civil war.

18. That the guarantees of the Constitution should be fully secured to the citizens of the United States in the several States, and that the power of the Federal Government should be used, when necessary, to protect the people in the enjoyment of their rights.

19. That the doctrine of the Monroe Doctrine, as heretofore announced by the Government of the United States, is approved by the people, and that the Government should firmly maintain it.

20. That the Government should exert its influence to secure to the people of Cuba the rights of belligerents in the present struggle for independence, and to prevent the execution of prisoners taken in war.

21. That the Government should use its influence to obtain the recognition of the independence of the Republic of Hayti.

22. That the Government should use its influence to secure the independence of the Republic of San Domingo.

23. That the Government should use its influence to secure the abolition of the African slave-trade.

24. That the Government should use its influence to secure the abolition of the system of peonage in New-Mexico.

25. That the Government should use its influence to secure the abolition of the system of peonage in New-Mexico.

26. That the Government should use its influence to secure the abolition of the system of peonage in New-Mexico.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Of the rather extensive list of City real estate offered by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at the Exchange yesterday, (Tuesday, May 21,) the following sales were made: Three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 124 East Forty-first-street, south side, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, sold to E. MEINDERS for $12,000; brick building, lately occupied as a Jewish Synagogue, with plot of ground, Nos. 248 and 250 West Thirty-third-street, south side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, sold by order of Trustees of Congregation Shearay Tefila, purchased by HYMAN ISRAEL for $12,300; two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 116 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, south side, between Third and Fourth avenues, sold to E. CAMPION for $7,325. The balance of the property offered was withdrawn for the want of adequate bids. By other auctioneers the following sales were, in addition, made: By JAMES M. MILLER, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, RICHARD C. REDMOND, Esq., referee, sale of property on the south-east corner of Fifth avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, embracing a lot, full size, with a four-story Philadelphia brick house, with store, and a three-story and basement Philadelphia brick house thereon, sold for $18,800 and purchased by BEVERLY ROBINSON, Jr. By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., under a special Court order, T. HENRY WALTER, Esq., referee, the five-story brick house and lot on the north-west corner of Avenue A and Seventy-fourth-street, sold for $6,800 and purchased by the plaintiff in the legal action, HENRIETTA HIRSCH. The property sold consists of the house on the same now renting for $720 per year. By JOSEPH MOGUIRE, sale at public auction at Fordham, Westchester County, and situated on the road to Jerome Park, near the railway depot; sold for $6,100, and purchased by C. W. MCLAUGHLIN. No other transactions are reported. A portion of the auction held at Newark by A. D. MILLER, Jr., & Bro. will appear to-morrow.

The sale at Richmond Hill, Long Island, conducted by JESS. JOHNSON, Jr., and held on Monday, May 20, was largely attended, and the result again a success, as has been the case with nearly all the auction sales thus far carried through in that section. In the 147 in the total, an average of about $118 per lot. Full particulars of the result, with names of purchasers in each instance, will be found below.

Today at the Exchange the executors' sale of the very valuable property belonging to the Stevens estate, taken place, and much regarded by those conversant with City real estate as one of the most important processes this year. MILLER, WILKINS & CO. are the auctioneers in charge, which is a sufficient guarantee that the transaction will be in all respects fairly conducted, and as the property is, by nature, a success will in all probability be achieved. For the information of investors and others, and owing to the interest evinced in this auction, a recapitulation of the property so to-sold is again made, viz.: Six lots on the east side of Grand Boulevard, commencing on the south-west corner of Sixty-first-street; near the Grand Circle; twenty lots, bounded by Broadway, Seventh-avenue, and Fiftieth-street, forming a square, and fronting on the three streets; two lots on the west side of Seventh-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets; two lots on the east side of Broadway, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets; one lot on the east side of Broadway, between Forty-ninth and Fifty-fifth streets; one lot on the west side of Seventh-avenue, between Fortieth and Fifty-first streets; one three-story and basement brown-stone house, four-story stone-front store and lot on the south side of Fifty-first-street, near Church-street, No. 42; lot of ground, 20x92, and $6,000 per annum. In addition to the above several other sales are announced for today at the Exchange, among which the proposed sale by JESS. JOHNSON, Jr., of the business property No. 95 Murray-street is noticeable. Today, also, at Greenville, N. J., on the ground, at 2½ P. M., A. D. MILLER, Jr., & Bro. will offer for sale 150 very choice building lots, in a healthy and desirable locality. Dealers in New-Jersey real estate will find it to their advantage to be present at this auction, as the property will be sold on reasonable terms, and as an investment offers superior inducements for a purchase. Special train from foot of Liberty-street at 12 o'clock.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, May 21, 1872.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 2-story, b., & lot, 2 s. and l. w. s. 124 East 41st-st., 8 s. 60 ft. W. of Lexington-av., 20.1x75 ..... $14,000
Subject to $6,000 mtge.
1 brick building and lot, rear of and fronting on 322 st., s. s. 92 ft. e. of 10th-av., lot 22x50; building lately used as a carpenter's shop 2,200
1 3-story and attic brick house and lot, 124 East 126th-st., s. s. 250 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.11 6,300

By James M. Miller.

14 3-story and basement White-marble houses, with store, 3-story and basement R.R. Philadelphia brick house and lot, s. e. corner of 1st-av. and Fifty-first-st., 99.5x75. Corner house 23.5 x75, each other house 21x75 ..... Sundry

1 3-story brick st. and l. w. s. Avenue A, 25 ft. 7½ in. n. 74th-st., 25.7½x100.5x irreg. $6,300

By Bonham, Westchester County.

1 3-story frame house and plot of ground 1 rood, fronting on Jerome Park, near depot of New-York and New-Haven Railroad, plot 200 feet front, containing about 1 acre of land. $1,750

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, May 22.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 lot on William-st., n. s. 50 ft. e. of Fifty-first-st., 25 ft. front by 100 ft. deep $1,000
1 lot on Willow-st., corner Bergen-av., and Plank road, E. Division, purchaser $467 24,100
4 lots on Willow-st., corner Bergen-av., 100 ft. 8 in. x 100 ft. J. Brandt, purchaser $450 each 1,800
4 lots on Willow-st., adjoining, Nos. 316 to 319; J. M. Slocum, purchaser $450 each 1,800
4 lots on Willow-st., adjoining, Nos. 320 to 323; M. Slocum, purchaser, $450 each 1,800
4 lots on Willow-st., adjoining, Nos. 324 to 327; M. Slocum, purchaser, $450 each 1,800
4 lots on Willow-st., adjoining, Nos. 328 to 331; Mrs. Bennett, purchaser, $450 each 1,800
2 lots on Willow-st., corner Canal, and Division-st., Nos. 332 and 333; J. M. Slocum, purchaser, $410 each 820
2 lots on Willow-st., adjoining above, Nos. 334 and 335; J. M. Slocum, purchaser, $410 each 820
2 lots on Willow-st., corner Canal-st., and Division-st., Nos. 336 and 337; J. M. Slocum, purchaser, $410 each 820
2 lots on Willow-st., adjoining above, Nos. 338 and 339; J. M. Slocum, purchaser, $410 each 820
2 lots on Vine-st., corner Centre-av., Nos. 208 and 209; C. T. Hoyt, purchaser, $115 each 230
2 lots on Vine-st., adjoining above, Nos. 210 and 211; C. T. Hoyt, purchaser, $115 each 230
2 lots on Vine-st., corner Centre-av., Nos. 212 and 213; G. S. Smith, purchaser, $115 each 230
2 lots on Vine-st., corner Centre-av., Nos. 214 and 215; G. S. Smith, purchaser, $115 each 230
2 lots on Vine-st., adjoining above, Nos. 216 and 217; T. Romford, purchaser, $125 each 250
2 lots on Vine-st., adjoining, Nos. 226, 227 and 228; E. H. Romford, purchaser, $120 each 240
1 lot on Vine-st., corner Centre-av., No. 245; Jas. Fryer, purchaser, $105 105
2 lots on Vine-st., adjoining above, Nos. 246, 247 and 248; Mr. Austen, purchaser, $95 each 190
2 lots on Vine-st., adjoining above, Nos. 244 and 245; Jas. Schlesinger, purchaser, $100 each 200
2 lots on Vine-st., adjoining above, Nos. 242 and 243; G. T. Hayden, purchaser, $100 each 200
4 lots on Willoughby-av., adjoining, Nos. 222 to 225; John Deane, purchaser, $100 each 400
2 lots on Curtis-av., adjoining above, Nos. 264 and 265; Darling, purchaser, $95 each 190
4 lots on Curtis-av., adjoining above, Nos. 260 to 263; John Kane, purchaser, $100 each 400
3 lots on Curtis-av., adjoining above, Nos. 257 to 259; W. Osborn, purchaser, $95 each 285
3 lots on Curtis-av., adjoining above, Nos. 254 to 256; Mr. Lockwood, purchaser, $95 each 285
3 lots on Willoughby-av., adjoining, Nos. 219 to 221; Wm. Gale, purchaser, $100 each 300
2 lots on Curtis-av., adjoining above, Nos. 272 and 273; J. E. Gregory, purchaser, $95 each 190
3 lots adjoining on Central-av., Nos. 274 to 276; F. A. Dubois, purchaser, $75 each 225
4 lots on Curtis-av., corner Central-av., Nos. 170 to 173; F. Dawson, purchaser, $120 each 480
4 lots on Curtis-av., adjoining above, Nos. 174 to 177; F. Dawson, purchaser, $120 each 480
4 lots on Curtis-av., adjoining above, Nos. 178 to 181; James Fryer, purchaser, $118 each 472
4 lots on Curtis-av., adjoining above, Nos. 182 to 185; James Fryer, purchaser, $118 each 472
4 lots on Curtis-av., adjoining above, Nos. 186 to 189; James Fryer, purchaser, $118 each 472
4 lots on Vine-st., corner Centre-av., Nos. 229 to 232; Mr. Hoffman, purchaser, $117 each 468
4 lots on Vine-st., between Centre-av. and Curtis-av., Nos. 55 to 58; Hayward, purchaser, $110 each 440
5 lots on Vine-st., s. w. corner Centre-av., Nos. 59 to 63; R. Burkert, purchaser, $110 each 550
2 lots on Vine-st., adjoining above, Nos. 64 and 65; Mr. Barrett, purchaser, $110 each 220
2 lots on Vine-st., adjoining above, Nos. 66 and 67; R. Bellinger, purchaser, $110 each 220
2 lots on Vine-st., adjoining above, Nos. 68 and 69; Mr. Schumacher, purchaser, $110 each 220
4 lots on Vine-st., adjoining above, Nos. 70 and 71; J. Ryan, purchaser, $120 each 480
2 lots on Vine-st., adjoining above, Nos. 72 and 73; E. Fredricks, purchaser, $110 each 220
2 lots on Vine-st., adjoining above, Nos. 74 and 75; Mr. Schlegel, purchaser, $110 each 220
5 lots on Vine-st., s. w. corner Centre-av., Nos. 76 to 80; Mr. Schlegel, purchaser, $120 each 600
4 lots on Vine-st., corner Curtis-av., Nos. 196 to 199; H. Crawford, purchaser, $120 each 480

Recorded Real Estate Transactions.

Monday, May 20.

Boulevard, E. s., 200 ft. N. of L. Cortlandt-s., 100x100 ..... $1,000
East Broadway, s. s., 50 ft. E. of Gouverneur-s., 25x100 10,000
East Broadway, s. s., 50 ft. E. of Gouverneur-s., 25x100 10,000
Rivington-st., s. s., 100 ft. E. of Ridge-st., 25x100 10,000
28th-st., s. s., No. 176, East, 21.6x98.5, mortgage 18,000
8th-st., s. s., 200 ft. W. of 10th-av., 25x98.9, mortgage 3,000
Mortgage 3,000
Mortgage 10,000
Mortgage 10,000
Mortgage 10

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

REGULAR LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMERS.

ALL FIRST-CLASS IRON SCREW STEAMERS,

Of 3,000 tons burden—2,500-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC.....Saturday, May 25
ATLANTIC.....June 15, 1 P. M.

Rates of passage (gold), including wine, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15 extra. Return tickets (for all classes) at reduced, corresponding rates.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Select, exclusive, first-class cabin accommodations in midship section, where least motion is felt. Spacious promenade, smoking-room and pantry. Experienced surgeon carried.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends can do so at the lowest rates. Drafts for any amount, payable on demand, can be bought here or will be sent for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices, 29 BROADWAY, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....Saturday, June 1
ST. LAURENT.....Saturday, June 15
WASHINGTON.....Saturday, June 29
LAFAYETTE.....Saturday, July 13

RATES OF PASSAGE (GOLD).

TO HAVRE OR BREST.

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....75

Steerage passengers to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

For freight or passage apply to

J. H. SPARKS, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. SAIL FROM NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK.
China...Wednesday, May 22 | Celebria...Saturday, May 25
Algeria...Wednesday, May 29 | Java...Saturday, June 1
Russia...Wednesday, June 5 | Scotia...Saturday, June 8

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from Pier 47, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $80 and $100, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15 extra. Return tickets (for all classes) at reduced, corresponding rates.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Steerage passengers to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward.

For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS FOR CHINA can leave Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 22, 1872.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from New-York every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of Europe, at moderate rates. Drafts issued for any amount, payable on demand, can be bought here or will be sent for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE FOR LONG BRANCH AND ALL STATIONS THEIR AND CONNECTING RAILROADS, INCLUDING PHILADELPHIA, VINELAND, BRIDGETON, GREENWICH, &c.

Commencing Monday, May 6, steamer will leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:45 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight received until 4 P. M. only.

The fast-sailing steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and LESSE HOYT have been purchased by this Company and are now being put in complete order for this season.

Connections with all railroads centering in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, &c.

Ticket office, 5 Cortlandt-st., Pier foot of Cortlandt-st., and at Depot, foot of Liberty-st., North River.

A. M. and 4 P. M. for Long Branch, Knox Street, Wanamassa and Allenhurst stations.

P. M. for Long Branch and all intermediate stations.

The fast-sailing steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and LESSE HOYT have been purchased by this Company and are now being put in complete order for this season.

Connections with all railroads centering in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, &c.

Ticket office, 5 Cortlandt-st., Pier foot of Cortlandt-st., and at Depot, foot of Liberty-st., North River.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

The largest and most magnificent floating steamers in the world, ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. Only direct connection with Hudson River Railroad. Leave Pier No. 41 North River every afternoon at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time for passengers to take the morning trains for the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the pier. Freight received until 4 P. M. only. Passage, including meals and berth, $1 50. Excursion tickets, good for 10 days, $2 50. Children and servants half price. Steamers leave Albany at 5 o'clock P. M. daily, except Saturday.

THOMAS ALLEN, Agent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., for Greenpoint and intermediate landings.

Week May 13.....8:30 A. M. | Week May 13.....12:30 P. M.
Week May 20.....8:30 A. M. | Week May 20.....12:30 P. M.
Fri. May 17.....8:30 A. M. | Fri. May 17.....3:30 P. M.
Sat. May 18.....8:30 A. M. | Sat. May 18.....3:30 P. M.
Mon. May 20.....8:30 A. M. | Mon. May 20.....3:30 P. M.
Tues. May 21.....8:30 A. M. | Tues. May 21.....3:30 P. M.

Connecting for all points East and North.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Steamers leave foot of Cortlandt-st. daily at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Yonkers, Nyack, Grassy Point, Verplanck's, Peekskill, Fishkill Landing, Newburgh, Cornwall, Highland Falls, West Point, Cozzens's, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. Returning, leave Albany at 9 A. M. and Hudson at 1 P. M. Connects with N. Y. & Albany Express Boat. Fare to Albany, $1 50; to Hudson, $1. Week Ends Excursion on Saturday, returning Monday, $2. Connecting for all points East and North.

OLD DOMINION LINE.—NORFOLK AND WASHINGTON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—Steamers leave Pier No. 26 North River, daily, Saturdays excepted, at 3 P. M. Through tickets to Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Weldon, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Macon, Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans, Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chattanooga, Nashville, Columbus, Cairo, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Canada, Boston, Portland, Eastern and Northern cities. Freight received until 4 P. M. only. Passage, including meals and berth, $5. Children and servants half price. Steamers leave Norfolk daily at 3 P. M. Through tickets to Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Weldon, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Macon, Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans, Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chattanooga, Nashville, Columbus, Cairo, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Canada, Boston, Portland, Eastern and Northern cities. Freight received until 4 P. M. only. Passage, including meals and berth, $5. Children and servants half price.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE (connecting at Albany with DIDAMA and DANIEL DREW for Troy and Lansingburgh). Pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., at 8 A. M. and Hudson at foot landing at Yonkers, Terry-town and Nyack. Pier foot Twenty-fourth-st., Brooklyn, at 8:30 A. M. Connecting at Albany with Day Express Boat for Troy, Lansingburgh and Saratoga. Week Ends Excursion on Saturday, returning Monday, $3. Connecting for all points East and North.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Steamers leave foot of Cortlandt-st. daily at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Yonkers, Terry-town and Nyack. Pier foot Twenty-fourth-st., Brooklyn, at 8:30 A. M. Connecting at Albany with Day Express Boat for Troy, Lansingburgh and Saratoga. Week Ends Excursion on Saturday, returning Monday, $3. Connecting for all points East and North.

OLD DOMINION LINE.—NORFOLK AND WASHINGTON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—Steamers leave Pier No. 26 North River, daily, Saturdays excepted, at 3 P. M. Through tickets to Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Weldon, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Macon, Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans, Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chattanooga, Nashville, Columbus, Cairo, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Canada, Boston, Portland, Eastern and Northern cities. Freight received until 4 P. M. only. Passage, including meals and berth, $5. Children and servants half price. Steamers leave Norfolk daily at 3 P. M.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy, landing at Cozzens's and Tarrytown. Pier foot of Barclay-st., Hudson River, at 5 P. M. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 2 North River, foot Spring-st., at 5 P. M. Connecting at Albany with Day Express Boat for Troy, Lansingburgh and Saratoga. Fare to Albany, $1 50; to Troy, $1 75. Excursion tickets, good for 10 days, $2 50. Children and servants half price. Steamers leave Albany daily at 5 P. M. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the pier. Freight received until 4 P. M. only. Passage, including meals and berth, $1 50. Excursion tickets, good for 10 days, $2 50. Children and servants half price. Steamers leave Albany daily at 5 P. M. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the pier. Freight received until 4 P. M. only. Passage, including meals and berth, $1 50. Excursion tickets, good for 10 days, $2 50. Children and servants half price. Steamers leave Albany daily at 5 P. M.

THE STEAMER ANTELOPE leaves foot of Harrison-st. every MORNING at 8 o'clock, 56th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Nyack, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Stony Point, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's, Peekskill and Fishkill. Excursions connect on Sunday.

FOR NEWBURGH, LANDING AT COZZENS'S, Cornwall, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck, the new steamer THOMAS CORNELL and ALBANY, Pier foot of Barclay-st., at 5 P. M. Fare to Newburgh, $1 50; to Poughkeepsie, $2; to Rhinebeck, $2 50. Excursion tickets, good for 10 days, $3. Children and servants half price. Steamers leave Albany daily at 5 P. M. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the pier. Freight received until 4 P. M. only. Passage, including meals and berth, $1 50. Excursion tickets, good for 10 days, $2 50. Children and servants half price. Steamers leave Albany daily at 5 P. M.

A FTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Milton. Steamer ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Pier foot of Barclay-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS East on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 night.

NORWALK AND DARIEN.—THE new steamer A SERIOUS leaves daily foot of Market-st. 24, and 23d-st. at 3 P. M.

THE ALBANY AND TROY DAY BOATS, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, resume their trips for the season on MONDAY, May 6.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamer Laurel leaves daily for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with cars.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 6, trains will leave Jamaica as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport Mail-train.
8:40 A. M.—Sag Harbor, Southampton Bridge, Hampton, and all stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
10:00 A. M.—Excursion train.
10:50 A. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
1:25 P. M.—Greenport Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
5:20 P. M.—Sag Harbor Express-train.
8:30 P. M.—Hempstead, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
7:50 P. M.—From 34th-st., East River—Rockaway Express-train.

Through tickets to all points at Bright station (one change of cars). Through tickets to all points at Jamaica (no change of cars). Sunday Tickets for Far Rockaway and all stations leave 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 3:15 and 5:45 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the office, Jamaica. Baggage checked through to destination. Freight delivered at Glendale, Bushwick, Brooklyn and Long Island City. Freight received at 341 West Washington-st., Brooklyn.

J. M. WOOD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing, on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Depot as follows:

8:00 A. M. Express for Albany and Troy, with Drawing-room Cars for Albany and Troy.
10:30 A. M. Special Chicago Express, with Drawing-room Cars for Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10:40 A. M. Northern and Western Express.
2:40 P. M. Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
3:00 P. M. Express for Albany, with sleeping cars from New York to Albany.
4:00 P. M. Express for Albany and Troy.
4:30 P. M. Express for Albany and Troy.
6:00 P. M. Pacific Express, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Also, for Chicago via Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western R. R., and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 5 P. M.
11:00 P. M. Express, with sleeping cars for Albany and Troy.

A Parlor Car will accompany each Express Train.

Baggage checked through to destination.

Tickets for sale at the Company's office, No. 5 Chambers-st., and at the Depot, Thirty-first-st. and Fourth-ave.

CHAS. E. WHITNEY, Superintendent.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class furniture in Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites of novel styles at reduced prices.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK WARRANTED.

WARREN, BENEDICT & CO.,
No. 824 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

PARLOR BEDS OF ALL KINDS, forming sofas, easy-chairs, lounges, foot-rests and stagers; delightfully comfortable as beds, and handsome articles of parlor furniture; readily and instantaneously adjusted by the buyer in the Supplier, manufactory plan, at monthly instalments, or for cash if preferred. No. 144 Bleecker-st.; three doors South of Broadway.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON MORTGAGE for three years, at 12 per cent. Apply to the Trustees, as CORTLIN & HAYLER, 207 Canal-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FATHER GAVAZZI AND REV. DR. THOMPSON, COMMISSIONERS OF THE FREE CHURCH OF ITALY,

Will deliver addresses in the Church of the Strangers, Dr. DIXON, Minister, next Wednesday, at 8 P. M. Tickets 25 cents. The seats are all free; collection at the door.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M. of TUESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1872, at which place will be open for business on and after the 15th day of May, 1872, for furnishing the following-named articles required for the Indian service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, as specified:

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

1,000,000 pounds Flour, in sacks, or 2,000 pounds per barrel.
50,000 pounds Beans, clear white, or 2,000 pounds per bushel.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green).
20,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
1,000 pounds Pine Tobacco in boxes.
1,000 pounds Fine Tobacco in boxes.
1,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.

YANKTON AGENCY.

1,500,000 pounds Flour, in sacks, or 2,000 pounds per barrel.
100,000 pounds Corn, shelled, or 56 pounds per bushel.
400,000 pounds Oats, clear white, or 32 pounds per bushel.
40,000 pounds Beans, clear white, or 60 pounds per bushel.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green).
20,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
1,000 pounds Pine Tobacco in boxes.
1,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.

1,500,000 pounds Flour, in sacks, or 2,000 pounds per barrel.
100,000 pounds Corn, shelled, or 56 pounds per bushel.
400,000 pounds Oats, clear white, or 32 pounds per bushel.
40,000 pounds Beans, clear white, or 60 pounds per bushel.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green).
20,000 pounds Pine Tobacco in boxes.
20,000 pounds best Brown Sugar in boxes.
1,000 pounds Soap, in boxes.

SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY.

1,000,000 pounds Flour, in sacks, or 2,000 pounds per barrel.
100,000 pounds Corn, shelled, or 56 pounds per bushel.
400,000 pounds Oats, clear white, or 32 pounds per bushel.
40,000 pounds Beans, clear white, or 60 pounds per bushel.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green).
20,000 pounds Pine Tobacco in boxes.
20,000 pounds best Brown Sugar in boxes.
1,000 pounds Soap, in boxes.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY.

1,000,000 pounds Flour, in sacks, or 2,000 pounds per barrel.
100,000 pounds Corn, shelled, or 56 pounds per bushel.
400,000 pounds Oats, clear white, or 32 pounds per bushel.
40,000 pounds Beans, clear white, or 60 pounds per bushel.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green).
20,000 pounds Pine Tobacco in boxes.
20,000 pounds best Brown Sugar in boxes.
1,000 pounds Soap, in boxes.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY.

1,000,000 pounds Flour, in sacks, or 2,000 pounds per barrel.
100,000 pounds Corn, shelled, or 56 pounds per bushel.
400,000 pounds Oats, clear white, or 32 pounds per bushel.
40,000 pounds Beans, clear white, or 60 pounds per bushel.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green).
20,000 pounds Pine Tobacco in boxes.
20,000 pounds best Brown Sugar in boxes.
1,000 pounds Soap, in boxes.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

1,000,000 pounds Flour, in sacks, or 2,000 pounds per barrel.
100,000 pounds Corn, shelled, or 56 pounds per bushel.
400,000 pounds Oats, clear white, or 32 pounds per bushel.
40,000 pounds Beans, clear white, or 60 pounds per bushel.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green).
20,000 pounds Pine Tobacco in boxes.
20,000 pounds best Brown Sugar in boxes.
1,000 pounds Soap, in boxes.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY.

1,000,000 pounds Flour, in sacks, or 2,000 pounds per barrel.
100,000 pounds Corn, shelled, or 56 pounds per bushel.
400,000 pounds Oats, clear white, or 32 pounds per bushel.
40,000 pounds Beans, clear white, or 60 pounds per bushel.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green).
20,000 pounds Pine Tobacco in boxes.
20,000 pounds best Brown Sugar in boxes.
1,000 pounds Soap, in boxes.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY.

1,000,000 pounds Flour, in sacks, or 2,000 pounds per barrel.
100,000 pounds Corn, shelled, or 56 pounds per bushel.
400,000 pounds Oats, clear white, or 32 pounds per bushel.
40,000 pounds Beans, clear white, or 60 pounds per bushel.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green).
20,000 pounds Pine Tobacco in boxes.
20,000 pounds best Brown Sugar in boxes.
1,000 pounds Soap, in boxes.

KIOWA AGENCY.

1,000,000 pounds Flour, in sacks, or 2,000 pounds per barrel.
100,000 pounds Corn, shelled, or 56 pounds per bushel.
400,000 pounds Oats, clear white, or 32 pounds per bushel.
40,000 pounds Beans, clear white, or 60 pounds per bushel.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green).
20,000 pounds Pine Tobacco in boxes.
20,000 pounds best Brown Sugar in boxes.
1,000 pounds Soap, in boxes.

WICHITA AGENCY.

1,000,000 pounds Flour, in sacks, or 2,000 pounds per barrel.
100,000 pounds Corn, shelled, or 56 pounds per bushel.
400,000 pounds Oats, clear white, or 32 pounds per bushel.
40,000 pounds Beans, clear white, or 60 pounds per bushel.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green).
20,000 pounds Pine Tobacco in boxes.
20,000 pounds best Brown Sugar in boxes.
1,000 pounds Soap, in boxes.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY.

1,000,000 pounds Flour, in sacks, or 2,000 pounds per barrel.
100,000 pounds Corn, shelled, or 56 pounds per bushel.
400,000 pounds Oats, clear white, or 32 pounds per bushel.
40,000 pounds Beans, clear white, or 60 pounds per bushel.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green).
20,000 pounds Pine Tobacco in boxes.
20,000 pounds best Brown Sugar in boxes.
1,000 pounds Soap, in boxes.

KIOWA AGENCY.

1,000,000 pounds Flour, in sacks, or 2,000 pounds per barrel.
100,000 pounds Corn, shelled, or 56 pounds per bushel.
400,000 pounds Oats, clear white, or 32 pounds per bushel.
40,000 pounds Beans, clear white, or 60 pounds per bushel.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green).
20,000 pounds Pine Tobacco in boxes.
20,000 pounds best Brown Sugar in boxes.
1,000 pounds Soap, in boxes.

WICHITA AGENCY.

1,000,000 pounds Flour, in sacks, or 2,000 pounds per barrel.
100,000 pounds Corn, shelled, or 56 pounds per bushel.
400,000 pounds Oats, clear white, or 32 pounds per bushel.
40,000 pounds Beans, clear white, or 60 pounds per bushel.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green).
20,000 pounds Pine Tobacco in boxes.
20,000 pounds best Brown Sugar in boxes.
1,000 pounds Soap, in boxes.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY.

1,000,000 pounds Flour, in sacks, or 2,000 pounds per barrel.
100,000 pounds Corn, shelled, or 56 pounds per bushel.
400,000 pounds Oats, clear white, or 32 pounds per bushel.
40,000 pounds Beans, clear white, or 60 pounds per bushel.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green).
20,000 pounds Pine Tobacco in boxes.
20,000 pounds best Brown Sugar in boxes.
1,000 pounds Soap, in boxes.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOLEN CLOTHING.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Chestnut-st. wharf, until 12 M. of MONDAY, June 10, 1872, for the delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, of

30,000 WOOLEN BLANKETS,

to be of the best quality, and made entirely of pure long staple wool only, and to contain no cotton, hair or any other admixture, and to conform to a sealed sample, which can be seen at this office.

Proposals will be received for any number of blankets not less than 5,000.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform to the terms of the advertisement.

Preference will be given to articles of domestic production, conditions of price and quality being equal.

The undersigned, or some officer of the Quartermaster's Department, will be present at the opening of the proposals, and bidders are invited to be present.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a committee to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as practicable after the time specified for receiving bids, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOLEN CLOTHING.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Chestnut-st. wharf, until 12 M. of MONDAY, June 10, 1872, for the delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, of

30,000 WOOLEN BLANKETS,

to be of the best quality, and made entirely of pure long staple wool only, and to contain no cotton, hair or any other admixture, and to conform to a sealed sample, which can be seen at this office.

Proposals will be received for any number of blankets not less than 5,000.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform to the terms of the advertisement.

Preference will be given to articles of domestic production, conditions of price and quality being equal.

The undersigned, or some officer of the Quartermaster's Department, will be present at the opening of the proposals, and bidders are invited to be present.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a committee to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as practicable after the time specified for receiving bids, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Commissioner.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received at the office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., until 12 M. on the 20th day of June, 1872, for all the fresh beef and mutton required by the subsistence Department at the post or at the monthly commencing July 1, 1872. Information and specific circulars of Captain EUSTIS MORRIS, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., Chief Commissary Subsistence 6TH District.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WEST POINT, N. Y., May 20, 1872.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received at this office until 12 M. on the 20th day of June, 1872, for all the fresh beef and mutton required by the subsistence Department at this post for the monthly commencing July 1, 1872. Information and specific circulars of Captain EUSTIS MORRIS, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., Chief Commissary Subsistence 6TH District.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WATER GAP HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.,
Will open June 1st. Rates $2 50 per day.
JOHN SMITH & SON.

THE CLIFTON HOUSE,
CAPE MAY,
Will open June 1st.
JOHN T. SHIVERS.

WEST END HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH,
Will open June 1st.
SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Proprietors.

WOODBURN, CAVALRY,
Will open June 1st.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE will be open for the season on the 1st of June. Visitors can be conveyed to the Mountain House by the CATSKILL MOUNTAIN ROAD in the morning, reaching the Mountain House in time for dinner. Passengers by the EARLY MORNING TRAINS from New-York reach the Mountain House by the afternoon of the same day. The Mountain House is unsurpassed for scenery by any in the country, and is justly celebrated for its cuisine. Its 3,000 SQUARE MILES of mountain scenery can be reached by carriage drives from the house. Terms, $10 per week. Special rates for families. For circulars, address CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
FROM JUNE 1 OR JULY 1, TO
THE SQUIRE'S HOUSE, Mountain.

OTSEGO GENERAL SPRINGS, Otsego County, N. Y., will open June 1. Special inducements to families and parties. Address for circulars, Fonda, N. Y., or Springs, Otsego County, N. Y.

GREAT GERMAN WATERING PLACE.
WIESBADEN.
GRAND HOTEL NASSAUER HOF.

Grand Hotel, with unsurpassed accommodations, and four from Cosmo Lake; second edition of the new

LABOR MATTERS.

End of the Strike in New-York.

Meetings of the Several Trades Unions Last Night—Final Adjustment of the Differences—The Copper Miners Still Out.

The strike of the working men engaged in the various branches connected with building is now at an end in this City, and the men went to work yesterday in their shops and elsewhere. A rumor had gained some currency, yesterday afternoon, that the men would now demand as the price of a day's labor, on the eight-hour basis; but this report was promptly denied by all the trade organizations called upon last evening. A member of the Striking Committee of the carpenters, meeting at Masonic Hall, said to the reporter of the TIMES that no such thought had ever entered the minds of any of the active members of their organization. The fight was for time, and that they had gained; and they were now ready to go to work at the price already fixed, namely, $3 50 per day. The meeting of the organization, yesterday and last night, were for the purpose of getting the men employed, and for the squaring up of accounts. In the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners the rumor had become current that the "bosses" had treated the Committee of workingmen with contempt, and had granted the eight hours under compulsion, intending to spring a trap upon the men at the first opportunity, and compel them again to work on the ten-hour basis. Upon the matter being properly explained to them, they expressed their readiness to go to work today, regretting that through the misunderstanding they had been compelled to remain idle all day yesterday. The members of this organization, all of whom appear to be skilled mechanics, stated that in the event of a dispute between the employers and employed they would be willing to submit the trouble to arbitration rather than resort to a strike. The members of the other organizations have agreed to go to work though many of the members will join in the grand parade set down for Friday next.

The Cabinet-Makers, Wood-Carvers and Upholsterers.

At the Tentonia Assembly Rooms, in Third-avenue, yesterday, the Committee having the management of the strike of the German Journeymen cabinet-makers, wood-carvers and upholsterers were in session up till 6 in the evening. During the day reports were constantly received of additional firms having conceded the demands of the men. Early in the morning, and again in the afternoon, the workmen assembled in mass-meeting in the rooms, Mr. Hoesung, Secretary, presiding. The German United Cabinet-makers' Association participating. The various reports which had been received were read, and were received with great enthusiasm. Up to the hour of adjournment reports had been received from about fifty of the largest shops, stating that the proprietors had accepted the new system. The following is a list of the firms:

Brickenstorf, Thompson-street; Lefarte, Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue; Vogel, Thirty-seventh-street and Second-avenue; Gnisow, Amity-place; Lang, Twenty-fourth-street and Eleventh-avenue; Mentel, Prince-street; Van Dorn, Forty-eighth-street and First-avenue; Aylward, Downing-street; Horter Brothers; Marcotte, Third-avenue; Kane, Prince-street; Levenbein, Houston-street; Kent, Hudson-street; Hoffman, Twenty-fifth-street, Sixth-avenue; Lane & Smith, Twelfth-street; Boller, First-avenue; Gorse & Co., Mercer-street; Dewitt, Elizabeth-street; M. Lee, Canal-street; Schumer, Robinson, Wooster-street; Andrea, Forty-ninth-street; Koch, Wooster-street; Gamle, Houston-street; Sibling, Forty-sixth-street; Commenger, No. 94 East Broadway; Shaffer & Hilgen, Tenth-street; Wenzel, Wooster-street; Shaibi, Clinton-street; Stropper, Crosby-street; Baxter, Forty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue; Smith, South Fifth-avenue; Kohle, Attorney-street; Messer, Division-street; Gerlach, Houston-street; Koch, Sunfish-street; Bachelman's, Attorney-street; Resting Homes; Mase, No. 27 Hudson-street; Hale Bowen, Attorney-street; Bonser, Sixth-avenue; Schmidt, Seventeenth-street; Hoffman, Houston-street; Shein, Hudson-street; Maltern, Attorney-street; Herlich, Attorney-street; Murphy, Forty-fourth-street; Freitag & Helmsby; Francis H. Rock, Forty-second-street and Second-avenue.

With this general disposition of the bosses to give the terms demanded, it is expected that the strike will be brought to an end within a few days. At least two-thirds of the shops have been gained, and of the others, the opinion is expressed that they will not hold out much longer. In those shops where the first-hour system has been agreed to, work will be resumed this morning. In some of these, over 300 men are employed. In the meantime these men will contribute $2 each per week to a fund for the support of those who continue on strike.

The Coach Painters' Eight-Hour League.

The coach painters of this City held a mass-meeting last evening at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, for the purpose of effecting an organization for mutual protection, and the establishment of eight hours as a day's labor. A resolution was passed organizing the body under the name of the "Coach Painters' Eight-hour League," and several speakers addressed the meeting on the advantages of co-operation for the purpose of securing themselves against oppression, and shortening their hours of labor. The following were elected as the officers for the current year: President, JOHN DONALDSON; Vice President, Patrick Barry; Recording Secretary, John Carmody; Financial Secretary, Michael Roche; Treasurer, William Sondeby; Sergeant-at-arms, Cornelius McCluskey.

The Stonecutters and Builders.

The principal thing done last evening was preparing a reply to the landlords at issue on the employment at the meeting at the Cooper Union Monday evening, endorsing on the intelligence of the journeymen, and authorizing them to act with spirit and energy. The resolution vindicated the independence and self-respect of the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, and the members handled Mr. HUNT, to whom the offensive language is attributed, with severity. A delegation will wait from the organization of that meeting of the Carpenters' Union, at Masonic Hall, when they exchanged friendly greetings and pledges of good faith and co-operation.

The Troubles at the Michigan Copper Mines—Partial Resumption of Work by the Strikers.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 21.—A special from Houghton, Mich., to the *Daily Wisconsin*, says seven prisoners were arrested on Saturday night and lodged in jail. While the arrests were being made, the miners gave three groans for the Sheriff and officers of the mine, and three cheers for the soldiers. No resistance was made by those arrested. Bail to the amount of $20,000 has been offered for the release of the prisoners, but it has not been accepted.

It is thought that by Wednesday the Calumet and Hecla Mines will be at work again.

Mr. AGASSIZ, President of these mines, arrived here today, and will either start the miners at work or eject them from their houses at once, and should the latter be the case it is hard to say what the result will be with the other mines, as all those now at work are awaiting the issues of the Calumet and Hecla strike. The strikers resumed work with the understanding that they should receive whatever was agreed upon by the Calumet and Hecla Mines.

Important Meeting of the National Rifle Association.

A meeting of the National Rifle Association was held last evening at No. 121 Mercer-street. Col. CHURCH, President, in the chair. The Secretary, Capt. WINSLOW, reported that he had received a communication from Mr. S. J. MASON, Secretary of the Victoria Rifle Association, Ottawa, Canada, inclosing papers, showing the present system on which the Canadian Volunteers are working; also a number of papers from one of the officers of the British Horse Guards, giving information regarding the Wimbledon annual meetings.

Gen. WOODWARD reported that the Association had a balance on hand of $200 15.

The Committee on Legislation reported that the bill, approved by the Adjutant-General of the State, had been passed in the Assembly and Senate, and had been signed by the Governor, and that the Association was indebted to Messrs. JUDD, FOLEY and BERRY in the Assembly, and to Senators FERRY, J. WOOD and O'BRIEN in the Senate; also to Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER, Cols. H. T. CULLEN and CHAS. E. SPRAGUE and other officers in the National Guard.

A resolution was adopted, giving the sincere thanks of the Association to Hon. DARIUS J. JUDD, for his efforts in the passage of the bill, and stating that in memory thereof a prize of $100, to be divided among a stated number, best shots, entitled the "Judd Prize," shall be competed for at every annual meeting of the Association.

A Committee was appointed to select a rifle range. The Secretary stated that the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, President of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain, had communicated with the Association through Gen. SCHENCK, our American Minister, stating his willingness to supply the Association with every information in his power that may be useful to it.

A resolution was adopted, to the effect that the first annual meeting of the Association shall take place in September next.

Col. SHEPARD, Chicago, was elected a Director in the place of Col. MASON resigned.

On motion, it was recommended that steps be taken to procure the passage by Congress of an act admitting the arms, munitions, &c., required for the use of the range, free of duty.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE BOWLING-GREEN BANK.

The Present Condition—Further Developments—Bonds Surrendered.

The depositors of the Bowling-Green Savings Bank gave considerable satisfaction at a meeting held on Monday last, that collapsed institution was finally wrenched from bankruptcy. It is exactly six months since the Court of Bankruptcy appointed Mr. SHEPPARD KNAPP receiver of the suspended savings bank, and shortly after this appointment Mr. WAY, a depositor, whose claim amounted to $6,000, made application to the Court, and through his efforts the bank was adjudged bankrupt.

Mr. WAY then got a commission of $2,000 abandoned the proceedings in bankruptcy, and Mr. KNAPP recovered, and the Committee are now ready to wind up the affairs of the institution. On the other hand, Mr. KNAPP has been at great trouble and expense, and has only succeeded in getting about five per cent. will be paid to depositors, and with these remarks after what has been done a further dividend of twenty-five per cent. will be declared, thus assuring to the depositors a certainty of receiving fifty cents on the dollar of their hard-earned savings. This far the efforts of the Depositors' Committee have been rewarded with gratifying success, but it is thought that fifty per cent. would not remain due to the depositors after the payment of the aforesaid dividends, but little can be said in the way of encouragement. That $70,000 paid over to the bank as "hush" money, by HANK SMITH, some months ago, seems not to be not quite safe in the hands of the receiver. This distinguished "hush" money of $70,000 have already been received in cash, and notes for $60,000 were accepted by the receiver. The time for cashing one of these notes happened recently, when, to the surprise of the receiver, some difficulty was found in converting the Bowling Green bounty into available currency. Application was immediately made to Mr. SMITH from whom an explanation of the difficulty was demanded, but he was conveniently indisposed, and the value or worthlessness of his securities must remain in abeyance for a few days more. The Receiver is assured that the notes are good, but believes that Mr. SMITH's notes are perfectly reliable, and that the money will certainly be paid, but the depositors have received fresh cause for alarm in this little incident, their past experience of "Hank" Smith teaching them to look at all his transactions with gravely suspicious eyes. The Committee state that they have now all liberty to proceed against WALTER BOGUE, and the very means that the civil and criminal laws of the State give them to make him surrender his share of the misappropriated funds of the Bank. The issues of the bankruptcy proceedings having prevented them bringing him to justice sooner. BOGUE has made no offer of compromise other than the one already reported in the TIMES, when the Committee indignantly rejected, and the sum they now demand of him is $150,000, to represent his share of the missing funds, and about $30,000 more for some of the extensive money he received from the Bank. The Committee feel very confident of forcing BOGUE to disgorge, now that their hands are free, and a few days more will probably bring the case of the Bowling-green Bank against WALTER BOGUE prominently before the public mind.

A portion of the property made over in the bank by RAWSON, a defaulting cashier, has been sold, but did not realize more than half of its anticipated value, so that a larger demand will be made upon him, and shortly an attachment will be issued upon his salary of $5,000 per year, which he draws from the City Treasurer of the aforesaid Bowling Green Savings Bank. Mr. KNAPP has still in his possession about sixty vouchers of the Bowling-green Bank, and refuses to surrender them. They refer, it is said, entirely to his own connection with the unsecured loans, and present him in a personal light to the stockholders. Messrs. SMITH and WALTER BOGUE.

Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

The annual meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers began at Cooper Institute last evening, Mr. W. RAYMOND in the chair. There were present a good number of members from the various mines and towns of this State and Pennsylvania. The address of welcome was delivered by ABRAM S. HEWITT, Esq. The speaker said substantially:

No body of men understand better than you the necessity of a continuous and adequate supply of coal. Such a supply does not always come naturally but stimulus and experience are essential for the profitable use of money in the vast industrial undertakings of our day, and hence result disasters like those of the last winter, when the price of coal rose to $15 per ton. Legislation, too, is needed in this subject, of such material importance to science and capital. Consequently I feel it lucky to express to you the hope that the Institute may, on account of its membership, stand as a bridge between the men of science and the men of business, drawing my illustrations from the mines with which I am most familiar, the geologists and the mining engineers. The annual product of coal reached 7,000,000 tons of which Great Britain produced 5,000,000, and the United States about 1,000,000 tons. Iron is produced at less than cost at Cleveland than in any other quarter of the globe. The United States produced 2,000,000 tons of pig metal annual make. Of the 7,000,000 tons made in 1853, Great Britain produced 3,000,000 tons; in 1860,000,000 tons; in 1871, 6,000,000 tons, and next year will probably turn out more than 7,000,000 tons. In 1871, the pig iron was 1,562,000 tons, and in 1872, the limit 1,000,000 will undoubtedly be passed. In the future the yearly additional product, on only the present basis of increase, will be equivalent to the whole product of the United States. Bessemer steel is now produced 2,500,000 tons, we produced 1,000 tons in 1871, when Great Britain was producing 7,000,000 of tons, we produce 2,000,000 tons. At this rate of increase we shall overtake Great Britain in 1877. But as Great Britain cannot possibly maintain her rate of increase, there is no doubt that our annual product will reach 10,000,000 tons, and will probably exceed 20,000,000 tons before the close of the present century. The manufacture of iron will in the future make homes of which human nature may be proud. Christianity will advance, and peace and goodwill among men will prevail throughout the land. Gentlemen, I have pleasure in welcoming you here.

The President acknowledged the address on behalf of the members, after which he announced that during the present week the organization would inspect Stevens' Institute at Hoboken, the works at Hellett's Point, the East River cotton, the Chrome Steel works of Brooklyn, and the Columbia School of Mines. The report for the year was then read. It set forth that the Society has now 201 members, while the Treasurer has a balance of $770 in hand. The following papers were then read by Prof. F. PRIME, Jr., of Lafayette College, Penn.: "Researches on the Combustion of Heat in the Blast Furnace;" ANTON EILERS, of this City, "The Metallurgical Value of the Lignites of the Far West," and J. S. ALEXANDER, of Philadelphia, "The Indiana Block Coal and Rival Fuels.

The Jersey City Meddlesome Ones—A Neat Land Speculation.

The Hudson County Courts are again occupied with the trial of the indictments against the officials of Jersey City charged with malfeasance in office. The Court, yesterday, took up the case of Commissioners BURSTED and WELSH, indicted for conspiracy with GARRETT VREELAND to defraud the city in the purchase of lands in connection with the new reservoir. The purchases are alleged to have been made in the Spring and Summer of 1871, and represented property valued at $128,710, which was, at last, sold to the city for $185,000. Ingenious, is it not? The theory is that by the deeded conveyances of one day, and hence resale disagreed the next, a neat little profit was made. The evidence adduced on this subject, of such material importance to science and capital. Consequently I feel lucky to express to you the hope that the Institute may, on account of its membership, stand as a bridge between the men of science and the men of business, drawing my illustrations from the mines with which I am most familiar, the geologists and the mining engineers. The annual product of coal reached 7,000,000 tons of which Great Britain produced 5,000,000, and the United States about 1,000,000 tons. Iron is produced at less than cost at Cleveland than in any other quarter of the globe. The United States produced 2,000,000 tons of pig metal annual make. Of the 7,000,000 tons made in 1853, Great Britain produced 3,000,000 tons; in 1860,000,000 tons; in 1871, 6,000,000 tons, and next year will probably turn out more than 7,000,000 tons. In 1871, the pig iron was 1,562,000 tons, and in 1872, the limit 1,000,000 will undoubtedly be passed. In the future the yearly additional product, on only the present basis of increase, will be equivalent to the whole product of the United States. Bessemer steel is now produced 2,500,000 tons, we produced 1,000 tons in 1871, when Great Britain was producing 7,000,000 of tons, we produce 2,000,000 tons. At this rate of increase we shall overtake Great Britain in 1877. But as Great Britain cannot possibly maintain her rate of increase, there is no doubt that our annual product will reach 10,000,000 tons, and will probably exceed 20,000,000 tons before the close of the present century. The manufacture of iron will in the future make homes of which human nature may be proud. Christianity will advance, and peace and goodwill among men will prevail throughout the land. Gentlemen, I have pleasure in welcoming you here.

The President acknowledged the address on behalf of the members, after which he announced that during the present week the organization would inspect Stevens' Institute at Hoboken, the works at Hellett's Point, the East River cotton, the Chrome Steel works of Brooklyn, and the Columbia School of Mines. The report for the year was then read. It set forth that the Society has now 201 members, while the Treasurer has a balance of $770 in hand. The following papers were then read by Prof. F. PRIME, Jr., of Lafayette College, Penn.: "Researches on the Combustion of Heat in the Blast Furnace;" ANTON EILERS, of this City, "The Metallurgical Value of the Lignites of the Far West," and J. S. ALEXANDER, of Philadelphia, "The Indiana Block Coal and Rival Fuels.

The Jersey City Meddlesome Ones—A Neat Land Speculation.

The Hudson County Courts are again occupied with the trial of the indictments against the officials of Jersey City charged with malfeasance in office. The Court, yesterday, took up the case of Commissioners BURSTED and WELSH, indicted for conspiracy with GARRETT VREELAND to defraud the city in the purchase of lands in connection with the new reservoir. The purchases are alleged to have been made in the Spring and Summer of 1871, and represented property valued at $128,710, which was, at last, sold to the city for $185,000. Ingenious, is it not? The theory is that by the deeded conveyances of one day, and hence resale disagreed the next, a neat little profit was made. The evidence adduced on this subject, of such material importance to science and capital. Consequently I feel lucky to express to you the hope that the Institute may, on account of its membership, stand as a bridge between the men of science and the men of business, drawing my illustrations from the mines with which I am most familiar, the geologists and the mining engineers. The annual product of coal reached 7,000,000 tons of which Great Britain produced 5,000,000, and the United States about 1,000,000 tons. Iron is produced at less than cost at Cleveland than in any other quarter of the globe. The United States produced 2,000,000 tons of pig metal annual make. Of the 7,000,000 tons made in 1853, Great Britain produced 3,000,000 tons; in 1860,000,000 tons; in 1871, 6,000,000 tons, and next year will probably turn out more than 7,000,000 tons. In 1871, the pig iron was 1,562,000 tons, and in 1872, the limit 1,000,000 will undoubtedly be passed. In the future the yearly additional product, on only the present basis of increase, will be equivalent to the whole product of the United States. Bessemer steel is now produced 2,500,000 tons, we produced 1,000 tons in 1871, when Great Britain was producing 7,000,000 of tons, we produce 2,000,000 tons. At this rate of increase we shall overtake Great Britain in 1877. But as Great Britain cannot possibly maintain her rate of increase, there is no doubt that our annual product will reach 10,000,000 tons, and will probably exceed 20,000,000 tons before the close of the present century. The manufacture of iron will in the future make homes of which human nature may be proud. Christianity will advance, and peace and goodwill among men will prevail throughout the land. Gentlemen, I have pleasure in welcoming you here.

The President acknowledged the address on behalf of the members, after which he announced that during the present week the organization would inspect Stevens' Institute at Hoboken, the works at Hellett's Point, the East River cotton, the Chrome Steel works of Brooklyn, and the Columbia School of Mines. The report for the year was then read. It set forth that the Society has now 201 members, while the Treasurer has a balance of $770 in hand. The following papers were then read by Prof. F. PRIME, Jr., of Lafayette College, Penn.: "Researches on the Combustion of Heat in the Blast Furnace;" ANTON EILERS, of this City, "The Metallurgical Value of the Lignites of the Far West," and J. S. ALEXANDER, of Philadelphia, "The Indiana Block Coal and Rival Fuels.

NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

NEW-YORK.

FRED RIBLEY, a laborer, fell overboard at Pier No. 41 North River, yesterday morning, and was drowned.

CHARLES RUTH was held at Essex Market yesterday for assaulting JOHN LANGHAM, of No. 10 Catherine-street, in the face with a knife, cutting his cheek.

LIZZY SULLIVAN, an infant twelve months old, fell into a tub of water at her parents' residence, No. 201 Eldridge-street, last evening, and was drowned.

FRANCES GOURNEVITZ, aged sixty-nine, committed suicide on Monday evening, at the residence, No. 45 Varick-street, by taking a dose of laudanum, while temporarily insane.

Controller GREEN has issued an order directing the owners of meat-stands in the markets, and on the sidewalks adjoining, to clean them, and to use disinfectants if necessary.

Early yesterday morning an unknown man jumped overboard from the Hunter's Point ferry-boat Montgomery, when in midstream, and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

PHILIP PACHECO, a Tenth Ward thief, was held for trial at Jefferson Market yesterday, for stealing $60 from HARRY KUHN, of No. 41 Forsyth-street, while riding on a Third-avenue car.

THOS. HOWARD was sent to prison by Justice HOGAN yesterday, for having stolen a diamond breast-pin, valued at $100, from EDGAR MINFARM, while in the saloon No. 220 Broadway.

Owing to the temporary indisposition of Justice HOGAN, the case of JOHN BOYLE, charged with having stolen $60 from ASHER P. HAWKINS, of Schroom, Essex County, New-York, while he was riding in a Second Avenue car.

The Grand Opera-house, which was rented by the Equal Rights Party, (WOODHULL and DOUGLASS,) for a mass-meeting next FRIDAY, has been returned to their owners, the proprietors thereby saving the matter from the Courts.

SARAH HAYWARD, a watercress of No. 9 Amity-street, attempted to commit suicide, last evening, by throwing herself in front of a landcar. She was attended by Police Surgeon STERLING, and was soon pronounced to be out of danger.

The election for Directors of the Mercantile Library Association, held last evening at Clinton Hall, resulted in the return of the generalticket. The votes was as follows: CHAS. H. WILLIAMS, 1,284; PETER VOORHIS, 1,281; F. C. CURTIS, 1,284; HENRY D. LLOYD, 1,278.

CHARLES ROSE, of No. 104 Fourth-avenue, a carman, was held for trial at Jefferson Market yesterday evening on the charge of assaulting JOHN O'SHEA, a little boy, while the latter was playing in the street in front of his residence, No. 317 Seventh-avenue.

FRANCIS A. DOREMAN, who was arrested a few days since on a charge of procuring a fraudulent whisky bond, to secure the release of fifty-three barrels of whisky, was discharged, yesterday, by Commissioner SHIELDS, there being no evidence to justify his detention.

HARRY EDWARDS, a seaman belonging to the Norwegian bark Odessa, who was committed to the Tombs on a charge of assaulting the first mate of that vessel, was discharged, yesterday, by Commissioner OSBORNE, with the consent of the Norwegian Consul.

Prof. CHARLES FREDERICK HARTT, M. A., of the Cornell University, read a paper, last evening, at the Hall of the New-York Historical Society, descriptive of the "Lower Amazonas," illustrating his address with Stereoscopic views. Prof. HARTT was accompanied by Capt. MAYNE REID, of the British Army, who commanded the first "Livingstone Expedition," was present.

The sale of American and foreign paintings at the Somerville Gallery commenced last evening. The biddings were rather spirited, especially for CARL HEBNER'S (Dusseldorf) "Parting," $300; ACHENBACH'S (Dusseldorf) "Coast of Sicily, Storm Rising," $320; DE PAYOT, Paris, "Spanish Gypsies," $300; CHARLES'S "Market Scene in Ghent," $400. Other pictures were held over for the evening's sale.

HUGH MCGUISKEN, an ex-policeman of the Eighth Precinct, residing at No. 300 Seventh-avenue, quarreled with Fireman MCKEON, of No. 23 Sheriff-street, on Tuesday evening, knocked him down and kicked him brutally about the head, inflicting very dangerous injuries. McGUISKEN was arrested, and was arraigned at Jefferson Market yesterday. He was held to await the result of MCKEON's injuries.

Eighteen additional cases of small-pox and twelve deaths from that disease were reported yesterday. During the week ending May 18, the vaccinating corps visited 14,138 families, and vaccinated 16,341 persons, 147 of whom had never before been vaccinated. During the same period 189 persons were fatally stricken with the disease, and 71 persons removed to the Small-pox Hospital.

The Board of Police yesterday transferred Sergt. W. W. DIKES from the Fifteenth to the Twentieth Precinct, and Sergt. ANDREW MCCLISTOCK from the Twentieth to the Fifteenth Precinct. All officers heretofore detailed in the various precincts to report violations of Corporation ordinances, were removed to post duty, and no detailments for that purpose will hereafter be made except by order of the Board.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church held its third anniversary, yesterday, at Park Avenue Church, corner of Seventy-second-street and Fourth-avenue. During the afternoon session addresses were delivered by Mrs. INGHAM, of Cleveland, Mrs. MEADOWS, returned missionary from India, and Mrs. HARRIS, who is assisting the progress of the Society; and in the evening by Mr. MACLAY, of China; Mrs. WILLING, of Illinois; Rev. Dr. MAYBURY, of India, and others.

BROOKLYN.

The water rates last week amounted to $70,700.

The surviving members of the old Third Regiment of New-York Volunteers are making efforts to form an organization.

A series of open-air concerts will commence in Prospect Park on the afternoon of Saturday, June 1, under the auspices of the Park Commissioners.

No Commissioner has been yet appointed in the Board of City Works, in the place of S. MCLEAN, who declined the position. All the signatures of the probable appointee are mere conjecture.

Rev. Dr. H. A. STOUGHTON, Jr., arrived in Brooklyn yesterday morning, after an absence of sixteen months in Europe. His congregation are to give him a reception this evening at the Church of the Pilgrims.

Capt. PETER COFFEY, who claims to be the first man that ever steered a steam ferry-boat across the East River on the Fulton Ferry, sat for his photograph yesterday at WILLIAMSON'S. He is ninety-five years of age.

Three Williamsburg gentlemen have mysteriously disappeared at different times within a month past. One, Dr. CHARLES CLARK, a real estate agent; Mr. THOS. BEARD, a shoe-dealer, and Mr. SIMONDS MERRILL, a flour merchant.

Early yesterday morning a man named WILLIAM DRAYDEN was mortally injured by PETER NOLAN, with whom he was living on Fulton-avenue, near Deer-street. NOLAN beat him in a shocking manner with a whisky bottle.

The new Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday, and elected Gen. JAMES JOURDAN President of the Board, and Mr. D. D. MASON, Jr., late President, Treasurer. A number of appointments to positions will be made today.

The Brooklyn Academy of Design and the Art Association are awarding premiums for the best picture of the latter to pay $600 for three months of the Free Art Session, which the Academy grants the Association stipulated to do. The latter refuse to give more than $400.

The examination of applicants for the West Point cadetship, offered for competition by Hon. THOMAS KINSELLA, began yesterday afternoon, and was continued to the morning. There were six applicants registered, but three of them not residing in the Congressional District were declared ineligible.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Villa Site Improvement Company has purchased about five acres of land adjoining Jerome Park for $20,000.

CHARLES LLOYD, of Mott Haven, while engaged in carting lumber on Monday afternoon, was kicked by a horse, and so severely injured that an expert survey ensued. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict rendered of accidental death.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday the hospital-ship *Hercules* was towed to her anchorage at the Lower Quarantine ground. The new vessel is a second-class ship and is armed.

The charter election for the town of Southfield and Middletown took place yesterday, and resulted in the election of the following officers for the villages of Edgewater: Trustees—Second Ward, Dr. Bickerdyke; Third, CALEB Cooper, E. Brown; Fourth, Benjamin Brown; Sixth, John Vaughn; Eighth, Thomas Fish. Thomas Garrett, Police Justice, and Joseph Olive, Assessor.

NEW-JERSEY.

A great fire has been raging in Bear Swamp, between Trenton and Princeton. The loss thus far has been $50,000.

WM. O'BRIEN, one of the men arrested by the Newark police for the robbery of Mr. KASTENBEIN'S jewelry manufactory, has turned State's evidence against the rest. HARRIGAN, who was also arrested. He says HARRIS first borrowed the tool of another, that that has that he (O'BRIEN) was not one of the party who committed the theft.

The Gold-leaf in the Common Council of Hoboken still continues, with no hope of an ever being put to it, unless the Mayor makes another Democratic appointment.

The body of an unknown man in a much decomposed condition was found floating yesterday at the foot of Monument-street, Jersey City. It was taken in charge by Coroner BURNS.

The May Term of the Court of Chancery opened in Trenton yesterday. No important business was transacted, but several minor cases were set down for argument at Chambers, in Jersey City.

JAMES LARKIN, of No. 91 Norfolk-street, Newark, was run over on the Bloomfield Branch of the Morris and Essex Railroad, near Bloomfield, on Monday morning, and had one of his legs severed from his body.

The woman, JULIA MURRAY, charged with killing her illegitimate child in Newark, some time since, was discharged, by habeas into Court, and pleaded guilty to manslaughter. The trial is set down for Monday next.

The round-house of the Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad at Freehold, was entered on Saturday last, and one of the engines removed. The locomotive was run to Englishtown, where it was abandoned.

The Republicans of Jersey City, last evening, held elections for delegates to the State Convention, which meets at Trenton to-morrow. Eight delegates were elected, pledged to support Mr. Dickinson. Little interest was felt in the election, which passed off quietly.

The trial of CARL FLEMIGAN and FARLEY, charged with the robbery of the Bannister jewelry-store at Newark, in February last, was yesterday concluded at Newark. After an absence of two hours and a half the jury rendered a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners.

The building at the corner of William and Canfield streets, Orange, owned by FOURTH Ward Democratic Club, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It had been unoccupied for some months, and the fire was probably the work of an incendiary. The loss on the building is about $1,000; insured for $6,000.

The annual meeting of the stock-holders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company was held yesterday for the election of four directors, to which there are entitled in the Board of Seven. The following ticket was voted: Messrs. A. L. DENNIS, HAMILTON FISH, J. W. SCUDDER and NEHEMIAH PERRY were elected. Thirty-one thousand five hundred shares were represented.

Jersey City has narrowly escaped another such a water famine as distressed the City about a year ago. The two pumping engines at the Bellaville water-works both broke down, the Belleville one on Saturday night, and the old and almost worthless pump, which had been kept for years past to be set to work. Fortunately this kept the reservoir supplied till Monday night, when the other engines were put in order.

Funeral of the Late John David Wolfe.

The funeral of JOHN DAVID WOLFE took place from Grace Church, Broadway, yesterday afternoon. The numerous benevolent associations and schemes in which Mr. WOLFE was interested, drew together a congregation of associates and friends, to attend his funeral obsequies, as large as all the church. Representatives of all the principal charitable societies were present, as was the host of Trinity who loved and esteemed him for his social virtues. The impressive rites of the Episcopal Church were conducted by Bishop POTTER, assisted by Rev. Drs. POTTER, WM. A. MUHLENBURG, HENRY DYER and WM. F. MORGAN. The coffin was of rosewood, without other ornament than the plain silver plate bearing the name of deceased, his age and date of death. Two sprays of laurel and a little bunch of white immortelles were laid upon the top of the coffin. Eight pallbearers followed the body to the grave, each wearing a white sash with black rosette.

The following gentlemen: Hamilton E. Fish, Hon. M. Ulshaefer, John O. Jones, Robert T. Stuart, Theodore H. Pate, Hon. James W. Beekman, Smith Clark and George Jones, Dr. JOHN F. GRAY and Dr. PAINE, the two physicians who attended Mr. WOLFE during his illness, went to the cemetery with the funeral train. An unusually large number of carriages followed the hearse, and a great number of private conveyances carried away those who did not go to the cemetery. The body was laid in a vault in the family lot in Green-Wood Cemetery, Dr. PORTER officiating.

The following Committees of the New-York Prison Association, and the Board of Directors of the Working Women's Protective Union have adopted suitable resolutions in memory of Mr. WOLFE, their late associate:

The Thompson-Street Malpractice Case.

A Investigation Yesterday—Another Miscarriage Admits.

An inquest was begun by Coroner YOUNG yesterday, in the malpractice case which resulted in the death of Mrs. MARY ANN LOWDEN, at No. 228 Thompson-street, and for which Dr. GEO. E. GILES, of No. 113 Ninth-avenue, is held. His counsel objected to the proceeding on the ground that the jury had not seen the body of deceased. The Coroner, however, under the new statute overruled this objection, and Dr. GILES, his counsel, and Assistant District Attorney FOLLETT, were admitted. Dr. GILES then stated that he had arrested another man, against whom he was collecting the necessary testimony.

Miss MARY CURTIS testified that she lived at No. 228 Thompson-street, and had been a boarder with Mrs. LOWDEN; as about 2 P. M. on the 27th inst. she admitted Dr. GILES to the house; he asked for Mrs. LOWDEN; that lady was not in at the time and the doctor took a seat in the parlor and waited until she returned; when she came in she said if she had known Dr. GILES was there she would have kept away; after a few words they went down stairs, and between 3 and 4 o'clock heard the hall door close, and supposed that the doctor went out then; at 5 o'clock Mrs. LOWDEN was found dead in her room; Mrs. LOWDEN had been out during the morning and returned at noon in her usual good spirits; she had received no gentlemen call on her, but did not know that she went out; deceased was addicted to one in particular, witness never saw Dr. GILES before the day of Mrs. LOWDEN's death.

Miss LOUISA LOWDEN, the daughter of deceased, deposed that she last saw her mother alive about two o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th inst.; Dr. GILES in the room at the time; they had just come up from the parlor; so quietly that she did not hear them until they entered the room; deceased remarked, "Why, you here," and witness explained that she was getting something out of the kitchen, and she then went down stairs; between three and four o'clock was told by Mrs. CLIFFORD that the door had closed, and witness remarked, "Oh, the doctor has gone, and we will be down in a few moments;" witness detailed the circumstances as in our former report.

Mr. THOMAS TREMBLE, who keeps a livery stable at No. 228, and has for the last seventy-eight years resided at No. 226 Thompson-street, said he had been on intimate terms with the deceased, and who had been attended by Capt. BYRNES, was next called, but before his evidence was taken the Captain asked for an adjournment, as possible additional testimony might be developed which would implicate Mr. TREMBLE as an accessory in the crime.

The Coroner granted the application, and the inquest was adjourned until 10½ this morning.

Dr. GILES and Mr. TREMBLE were remanded to the custody of Capt. BYRNES. Mr. TREMBLE is quite well-to-do and is a man of family, moving in very respectable circles.

Coroner YOUNG yesterday received communication from Dr. MORRAU MCKEEN, City Sanitary Inspector, stating that he had sent to the Morgue the body of Mrs. EMMA KOPP, of No. 14 Monroe-place, who is reported to have died from small-pox, on the 17th inst. The deceased made by a Health Inspector, it was reported that death had resulted from uterine hemorrhage, caused by malpractice. Dr. MCKEEN will make a post-mortem examination of the remains, and the Coroner will investigate the case as soon as the necessary testimony can be obtained.

Advertisement.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Is a substitute for cod-liver oil, and has the most remarkable alterative properties of any remedy. Unlike cod-liver oil, it is pleasant to take, and is adapted to the weakest stomach. It does not derange the digestion, but on the contrary is assimilated by the food, and is sure to prove where the bowels are out of order. We have also Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-coated Granules, which have removed for five, ten, and even twenty years, and where constant vomiting had existed with violent convulsions and serious fevers. It contains neither mineral nor alcohol, and is perfectly safe in the hands of delicate ladies and children. It acts like magic on a torpid liver, "sets the whole system to rights," &c. Every family should have it. We know what the Canadians and Southern planters and physicians think of it, and they use it. We will furnish such persons without charge. R. B. BOOE & CO., No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

Phrenological Examinations Daily at No. 389 Broadway, showing talents, defects and best business.

Passengers Arrived.

Per steamship Cimbria, (Ger.) Meyer, from Hamburg—Charles G. Francklyn, Miss Mary Lockin, Miss Garvin, Mrs. C. O. Hutchins and 3 infants, Mrs. Dreyer, Mr. and Mrs. John Dreyer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dreyer, A. Barclay, Mrs. W. D. R. Miller, Mrs. Dr. Bartley, Miss Bartley, Miss E. Gorsler, Miss M. E. Hillinghast, Miss Morrisey and servant, J. Goldie, Miss Mollenhauer, Miss Mary Johns, Miss Fisher, Miss Cassell, Mrs. C. O. Dodsell, Mrs. Geo. W. Jenner, Miss Baldwin, Miss Phelan, Miss M. Jenner, Miss Baldwin, Miss Phelan, Miss M. Mrs. R. M. Wood, Miss Wood, Miss Hall, Miss Hall, Miss Gloyne, John A. Fletcher, S. W. Keller, R. Detwiller, J. Ketchum, 3 children and nurse, John Wilson and wife, 3 Healy, Miss Jones and 3 servants, Miss Grimm, Miss Nellis Kaufman and family, John Fox, cook, wife and 3 children, Miss Schmidt, Mrs. Bruer, Mrs. Bagowell, S. Fassman, T. A. Beaumont, W. S. Taylor, S. Fassman, Henry Haas, M. Leiter, R. S. Chase and wife, T. Hardy, J. C. Grant, A. C. Hunt, F. M. Parker, D. C. Brockins, E. J. Bassett, Capt. Russell and wife, Mrs. Wm. Skidmore, Pauline Bauman, Mrs. Christensen, Miss Rost, L. Wilkerson, S. Juring, Thos. McGuire, Jas. McLaren, S. P. Hall and wife, J. W. Johnson, H. M. Gabriel, Wm. Graham, Jas. Henry, Rev. J. C. Fryer, J. Hollis, R. E. Rose, W. Welch, and 62 steerage.

Clearing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

The following are the closings for the week ending this day (Wednesday):

The Europa via Queenstown, Tea and Marseilles, at 12 M., which is supplementary mail for Cunard steamship Java at Pier No. 4 North River, until 1:30 P. M.—For